The Columbian
AND
Bloomsburg Democrat.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
BY THE COLUMBIAN BUILDING NEAR THE COURT HOUSE, BY
HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Terms--Two Dollars a Year payable in advance.
CIRCULATION 2500.
JOB PRINTING
All descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at reasonable rates.

The Columbian.

VOLUME IV---NO. 39. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1870. COL. DEM.---VOL. XXXIV--NO. 32.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, (ten lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1.50; three insertions, $2.00.

SPACE.	1w.	2w.	3w.	6w.	1y.
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Bloomsburg Directory.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

M. RUPERT, dealer in stoves & tinware, Rupert block, Main st. west of Market. vl-n43

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house. vl-n43

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House. vl-n43

M. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor corner of Centre and Main st., over Miller's store. v3-n35

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st., below the Post Office. vl-n43

BOYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Brower's block Main st. vl-n43

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st. v3-n15

E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American House. vl-43

LOUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts. vl-43

CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main. vl-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Centre street, rear of Robbins & Eyer's Store, vl-n43

DAVID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market. vl-43

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, East Bloomsburg. vl-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

R. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House. vl-n43

R. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's bookstore v3-n28

R. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church, vl-n46

R. IKELER, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d door in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel." v3-n1

G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel." v4-n3

B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main st., below Market. vl-n43

R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market. vl-n43

C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main. vl-n43

R. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street. v2-n20

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st, vl-n43

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street, vl-n43

MISS A. D. WEBB, Fancy Goods, Notions, Books, and Stationery, Exchange Block, Main street, vl-n43

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market. vl-n44

MRS. E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main street below Market. vl-n46

MISS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts. vl-n45

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House, vl-n43

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

COLUMBIA HOTEL, by B. Stohner, Main st above Court House. vln

FORKS HOTEL, by T. Bent, Taylor, east end of Main street. vl-n43

WIDMYER & JACOBY, Confectionery, Bakery and Oyster Saloon, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block, Main street. vl-n43

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

B. SEESHOLTZ, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c., corner Main and Iron streets. v3-n30

A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market. vl-n43

P. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron vl-46

MENDENHALL, General Stock of Merchandise and Lumber, corner of Main street and Berwick road. vl-n43

FOX & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block. vl-n43

C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House. vl-n43

J. BROWER, Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., corner Main st. and Court House alley. vl-n43

ROBBINS & EYER, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., cor. Main and Centre sts. vl-n43

K. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, Main Street below Market. vl-n44

K. EYER, Groceries and General Merchandise. Main st., above West. vl-43

McKELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, &c., N. E. cor. Main and Market sts. vl-n43

H. MILLER & SON, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Notions, etc., Exchange Block, Main st. vl-n43

MISCELLANEOUS.

WITMAN, Marble Works, one door below Post Office, Main Street. vl-n43

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in Lumber of all kinds; Planing mill near the railroad. vln46

FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scottown. vln47

M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street. v3n16

W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

B. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod. n2v19

J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. vl-43

W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st. vln46

I. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st. vl-43

S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, rear of American House. vln43

JOHN A. FUNSTON & CO., mutual and cash plan fire Insurance companies, Brower's Building, Main Street. vl-n43

JACOB BIEFFENBACH, Broom Factory, Orders left at his residence or at Miller & Scott's store promptly filled. Best green Western brush used. vl-n43.

JAMES CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairmaker; rooms Main street bel. Iron. v3-n24

W. SAMPLE & Co., Machinists, East Bloomsburg, near Lack. R. R. Castings made at short notice. Machinery made and repaired. v2-n23

D. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms vl-n43

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. vl-n46

W. PEACOCK, Notary Public, Northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

W. M. RARB, dealer in furniture, trunks, cedar willow ware, near the Forks Hotel. v4-n15

Buck Horn.

G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise, first store in south end of town. v2-n18

Orangeville Directory.

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the Brick Hotel. vl-n47

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine. vl-n47

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st. vl-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Behr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st., vl-n47

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel. vl-n47

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street. vl-n47

H. H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill Street, near Pine. vl-n47

I. L. EDWARDS, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., first door above M'Henry's Hotel. vl-n23

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine. vl-n47

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., opposite Frame Church. v2n11

SCHUYLER & LOW, Iron founders, Machinists, and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St. vl-n47

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle. Main St. v2n5

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine v1n39

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St., Robbins' Building. v2-n18

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main. v2-n18

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street v2-n12

J. B. KISTLER, "Catawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets. v2n18

L. KEILER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St. v2n12

M. M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c. v2-n18

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbander Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street. v2n12

S. D. RINARD, dealer in Stoves and Tin-ware, Main Street. v2n12

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St, v2n12

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House. v1n46

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, v1n46

J. J. LEISER, M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office at Keller's Hotel, v2n27

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street. v1n45

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches, v1n46

Espy.

B. F. REICHARD & BRO., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise. v2n11

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor. v2n46

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill. v2n4

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. v2n11

Hotels.

THE ESPY HOTEL.
ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His larder will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar.
WILLIAM PETTIT.
Apr. 23, '69-tf Espy, Pa.

BRICK HOTEL,
ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
ROHR M'HENRY, Proprietor.
This well known House, having been put in thorough repair, is now open to the travelling public. The bar is stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table will be, at all times, supplied with the delicacies of the season. No pains will be spared to insure the comfort of guests.
Orangeville, dec. 10, '69-tf.

MONTOUR HOUSE
RUPERT, PA.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Proprietor,
This House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of guests. No pains will be spared to ensure the perfect comfort of the travelers. The Proprietor solicits a share of public patronage. The bar will be stocked at all times with fine liquors and cigars. mar11 70-tf.

BENTON HOTEL.
W. F. PIATT, Proprietor,
BENTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
This well known House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of visitors. No pains have been spared to ensure the perfect comfort of guests. The proprietor also runs a stage from the Hotel to Bloomsburg and intermediate points on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. [may 6 '70-tf

Stoves and Tinware.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.
ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,
Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.
A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.
Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A trial is requested.
Apr. 9, '69-tf

STOVES AND TINWARE.
A. M. RUPERT
announces to his friends and customers that he continues the above business at his old place on MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.
Customers can be accommodated with
FANCY STOVES
of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.
25 DOZEN MILK-PANS
on hand for sale.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
CLARK M. BROWN,
CENTRE STREET, ADJOINING THE STORE OF ROBBINS & EYER.
A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. [apr 9 '70-tf.

BARGAINS—BARGAINS.
QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
SAVE YOUR MONEY.
Go to
HENRY YOST,
East Bloomsburg, Pa., for all kinds of the best home and city made
FURNITURE.
Prices reasonable and the best work done.
jl5 70-tf

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the Penna. Polytechnic and Anatomical Museum 1253 Chestnut St., three doors above Twelfth, Philadelphia, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically considered. These lectures will be forwarded on receipt of 5 cents by addressing: Secretary of the Pennsylvania POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 1253 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. jn24'70-ly.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam Printing Office.

Philadelphia Directory.

EAGLE HOTEL.
227 NORTH THIRD STREET,
R. D. CUMMINGS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTABLISHED 1793.
JORDAN & BROTHER,
Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in
SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE
No 249 North Third St.
Philadelphia.

C. H. HORNE. W. S. KING. J. B. SEYBERT.
HORNE, KING & SEYBERT,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
No. 421 Market Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Orders filled promptly at lowest prices.
January 3, 1870.

H. W. RANK'S
WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE,
No. 113 North Third Street,
Between Cherry and Race, west side.
Philadelphia.

FRANK & STRETCH,
(Successors to I. H. Walter,)
Importers and Dealers in
QUEENSWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS,
No. 234 N. Third Street,
Between Race and Vine Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
S. FRANK,
C. B. STRETCH, } Gen'l Partners.
I. H. WALTER, Special Partner.
Je24'70-1f.

J. M. KEPHEART,
WITH
BARNES, BRO. & HERRON,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS,
No. 503 Market Street,
(Above Fifth,)
PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,
Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,
No. 24 North Wharves and 25 North Third St.
Philadelphia.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.
oct. 22, '69-1y

WILLIAM FISHER
WITH
THOMAS CARSON & CO.
WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN HOSIERY,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
LINENS & NOTIONS
NO. 18 NORTH FOURTH STREET
Philadelphia.
June 4, '69-6m

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.
Orders will receive prompt attention.
may 10, '67-tf.

Business Cards.

M. M. L'VELLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Ashland, Schuylkill County Pa.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep. 2'67

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Main Street below the Court House. Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan 4, '67.

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment.
mar. 5, '69-tf Main St. below Market.

CHESTER S. FURMAN,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS,
BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &C.,
which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves.
Shop third door below the Court House, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Aug. 5, '70.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER
W. M. MONROE & CO.,
Rupert, Pa.,
Manufacturers of
POWDER KEGS,
and dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER.
give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

SLATE ROOFING,
EVERY VARIETY
AT
MOST FAVORABLE RATES,
JOHN THOMAS, AND CASPER J. THOMAS
Box. 277. Bloomsburg, Pa.
Mar. 13, '69-1y

MERCHANDISE
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
To my friends and the public generally, that al kinds of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
NOTIONS, &C.,
are constantly on hand and for sale
AT BARTON'S OLD STAND
BLOOMSBURG, BY
JAMES K. EYER
Also, Sole Agent for ELLIS' PHOSPHATE OF LIME. Large lot constantly on hand. [feb 5 '67.

PIMPLES.
The undersigned will cheerfully mail (FREE) to all who wish it the Recipe and full directions for preparing and using a simple and Beautiful Vegetable Balm, that will immediately remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, and all eruptions and impurities of the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.
He will also send (FREE) instructions for producing by very simple means, a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face in less than thirty days from first application.
The above can be obtained by return mail by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist.
P. O. Box 3128, 195 Broadway, New York.
Aug. 6, '69-1y.

Choice Poetry.

Falling Leaves.

They are falling, slowly falling,
Thick upon the forest side,
Severed from the noble branches,
Where they waved in beauteous pride.
They are falling in the valleys,
Where the early violets spring,
And the birds in sunny spring time
First their duiest music sing.

They are falling, sadly falling,
Close beside our cottage door:
Pale and faded, like the loved ones,
They have gone forever more.
They are falling, and the sunbeams
Shine in beauty soft around;
Yet the faded leaves are falling,
Falling on the mossy ground.

They are falling on the streamlet,
There the silvery waters flow,
And upon its placid bosom
Onward with the waters go.
They are falling in the church yard,
Where our kindred sweetly sleep:
Where the idle winds of summer
Softly o'er the loved ones sweep.

They are falling, ever falling,
When the autumn breezes sigh,
When the stars in beauty glisten
Bright upon the midnight sky.
They are falling, when the tempest
Moans like ocean's hollow roar,
When the tuneless winds and billows
Sadly sigh for evermore.

They are falling, they are falling,
While our saddened thoughts still go
To the sunny days of childhood,
In the dreamy long ago.
And their faded lines remind us
Of the blighted homes and dreams
Faded like the falling leaflets
Cast upon the icy streams.

Miscellaneous.

Biographical Sketch
OF
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
Democratic Candidate for Congress from the 13th District of Pennsylvania.

Capt. Charles B. Brockway was born in Berwick, Columbia County, April 1st, 1840. His father was a shoemaker, and born in Connecticut. While yet a mere lad it became evident to him that he had to make his own way through the world. At the age of twelve he became a driver of a boat team on the canal, his trips extending from Pittston to Baltimore, which occupation he followed several years, except during the harvest, when he with other boatmen aided the neighboring farmers. Part of the winter and the early spring he was employed in making repairs on the canal, then belonging to the State, trundling his wheel-barrow along the narrow plank, handling the pick axe, and earning his $1.00 per day with the men. About this time he became a resident in Mr. Buckalew's family, and for the first time enjoyed the advantages of a regular school. Upon Mr. Buckalew's departure for Paraguay in 1854 to exchange ratification of treaty between the United States and that country, young Brockway resumed his former occupation of boating. Soon after, the canal authorities employed him in the responsible and laborious position of Weigh Master, at Beach Haven, where his father then resided, and frequently the duty of weighing all the boats, both night and day fell upon him. Upon Mr. Buckalew's return from South America he rejoined his family, where he remained until the spring of 1855, when he entered the employ of Mr. Beach, at Beach Haven, as a clerk. In January 1858, he was appointed Chief Clerk in the Attorney General's Office at Harrisburg, which position he held until the close of the Legislative session. Soon after Mr. Buckalew was appointed Minister Resident at Quito, Ecuador, and Capt. Brockway accompanied him as his Private Secretary, and remained a sufficient length of time in Ecuador to acquire the Spanish language, to learn the manners and customs of the people, and become acquainted with the physical features of the country.

In August, 1859, he returned home, and that winter taught school in southern Luzerne. In April, 1860, he returned to Bloomsburg and commenced reading law with E. H. Little, Esq., then District Attorney. The winter of that year he taught school in Bloomsburg. Actively participated in the campaign of that year, speaking in almost every township in the county. In 1861, upon the breaking out of the war, he was the *first man* to enlist in the ranks from Bloomsburg. He was soon after appointed a Sergeant in the "Iron Guards," (Co. "A" 6th P. R. V. C.) Preferring the Artillery he enlisted for three years as a Private in Battery F. 1st Pa. Light Artillery,—then commanded by Capt. Matthews, and afterwards by Col. Ricketts. In this organization he soon became a sergeant. The Battery was at first attached to the Reserve Corps at Tenallytown, but soon after was detached, and ordered to Bank's command at Darnestown, Md. Here a section of Parrott guns was added to the Battery, and immediately after it was ordered to Williamsport, Md., then threatened by the enemy. Capt. Matthews being short of officers, and believing a vacancy existed by reason of Lieut. Mecomkey's having been appointed aide to Gen. McCall, applied to Gov. Curtin for an order for election to fill the vacancy which was made. Capt. Brockway was unanimously elected, and at once took command of the section then the only Light Artillery on the Potomac between Harper's Ferry and Cumberland. The duties were incessant, not only because of the long line to be held, but because of the frequent efforts of the enemy to cross. It having been reported one night that the enemy were about to cross at Hancock, Capt. Brockway made a forced march there of twenty-seven miles, in one night and succeeded in checking the enemy before the infantry could arrive. Bates' History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers in reference to this trip says:

"A slight skirmish ensued in which the great accuracy of the rifled pieces was demonstrated, several men and horses being killed and wounded, by the first shell discharged. A few days later it was reported that the enemy were destroying the railroad in that vicinity, and Lieut. Brockway was ordered to mask one of his pieces and open upon the party. The first shot struck the engine employed, and the second burst among the men, killing five and wounding twelve others."

In February, 1862, a question having arisen in the Adjutant General's office at Washington, in regard to whether the vacancy of First Lieutenant had really existed in the Battery, Capt. Brockway immediately resigned his commission, but, instead of returning home, promptly took his place in the ranks, by the side of the men he had before commanded. Soon, however, he was again unanimously elected Second Lieutenant of the Battery and was afterwards regularly promoted as vacancies occurred.

In March, 1862, the Battery moved in the advance with Banks' column on Winchester, participated in the numerous skirmishes on the route, and was the first Union Battery to enter Winchester. It also participated in the frequent reconnoisances made around that city. In April it joined McDowell's Corps, near Warrenton. Here several important engagements took place, in all of which Capt. Brockway took prominent part. Speaking of one of these reconnoisances, Col. Bryan, commander of the expedition in his official report said:—

"Two masked batteries then suddenly enfiladed us. A slight change was made in our position and we replied to their fire briskly for some moments when I saw two sections of a Battery galloping rapidly to our right. Lieut. Brockway immediately opened on them, one shell bursting and killing three men and one horse. These were seen to fall, the distance not being over 1500 yards. They however managed to get into the woods, and were not seen afterwards. Lieut. Brockway then threw a few shot and shell at a house, said to be Headquarters, in front of which were some earthworks. Some Sibley tents were near it. By the side of one of these tents a trooper dismounted and came forward to reconnoiter. The first shell struck him down, and sent his horse flying across the field. The soldier (or officer) struck did not move during the engagement, so I presume he was killed. Several shell struck in the earthworks in front, and numerous horses ran from the woods in the rear. One round shot went entirely through the house.

Two masked batteries however opened on Lieut. Brockway, one a 32-pounder, which enfiladed the line of skirmishers of the 12th Indiana, and also the Battery. The first ricocheted from the crest of the hill, and making two bounds, passed immediately over Col. Humphrey, who, being on foot, fell flat, and I thought him killed. This shot passed down the rear of the whole line of the 12th Indiana, as did several which followed it. The Battery then took another position and tried an earthwork on their extreme left. Hardly had they taken position, when another Battery in front, not over 800 yards, replied. The brush in front of this being knocked down the first fire, Lieut. Brockway directed one of his pieces upon it with such effect, that at the second fire one of the enemy's guns was knocked over, and the horses ran galloping away across the fields. They fired but one more shot and were silenced. The heavy gun still kept up its fire on the extreme left of us, and having shot and shell brought me from all the Batteries I concluded to recall Lieut. Brockway and Col. Humphrey, not knowing where the sections that had passed to our right had gone. * * * * * * *
I would especially mention the fine gunnery of Lieuts. Godbold, Brockway and Berry. I never saw finer practice by older officers in the United States service * * * * *"

Soon after Gen. Abercrombie sent Lieut. Conover of his Staff, Capt. Matthews and Lieut. Brockway, with 20 cavalrymen, from Warrenton Junction to Rappahannock Station on a fresh expedition. Arriving there they determined to strike down the river to Falmouth, and if possible join Gen. Augur's command at that point. The party made the raid successfully, reaching Falmouth near midnight, and conveyed much valuable information to the General commanding.

In May the Battery moved to Falmouth, but the sudden appearance of Stonewall Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley, caused McDowell to detach a portion of his Corps—the Battery with it, and by forced marches through the rain, and over bad roads they reached Front Royal. The result is too well known to require further comment. From this point the Battery followed the movements of Pope's army, engaged in the battle of Cedar Mountain, advanced to the Rapidan, and participated in the disastrous retreat that followed. At Rappahannock Station it became necessary to make a stand; and, although the whole army had crossed the river, Hartsuff's Brigade and Lieut. Brockway's section of Artillery crossed to the side held by the enemy, on a narrow Railroad bridge, and held the Confederates at bay until reinforcements arrived. Soon after a fierce artillery fight began, in which a number of men, including Lieut. Godbold, were killed and wounded, and two guns were dismounted. Stonewall Jackson having outflanked Pope, and as Longstreet was hastening to join him, a portion of Pope's command including the Battery was sent to Thoroughfare Gap to intercept him, and hold him at bay until Pope could overwhelm Jackson. Bates, in his State History, says: "Brockway's section was pushed by hand into position in the Gap, and after ridding a stone mill and some houses in which the enemy's sharpshooters were posted, the infantry advanced and took them and established their lines so as to insure the safety of the Battery, and to hold the enemy at bay. The guns held complete command of the Gap until dark, when the Brigade fell back to join the main body."

The command then took a position in line of battle at Bull Run, near the Henry House. Says Bates' History:

"At four o'clock in the afternoon, Lieutenant Case was sent with his section to the right to report to General Stevens, leaving Brockway alone—the section disabled at Rappahannock Station not having been repaired. To the left of Brockway was commanding ground, where the enemy had posted fifty pieces of his artillery. At a concerted signal his guns opened, and his infantry moved forward in heavy masses. A fierce cannonade was opened in reply, and his infantry were driven back. The troops in support of our artillery soon disappeared, and the battery was withdrawn to a new position; but here it was discovered that the enemy had possession of the Sudley Spring Road, the only avenue of escape, and the guns were lost. Of the thirty-five men with the battery in the morning, only three remained, and they succeeded in making their way to a point where an effort was being made to stay the advancing tide of the enemy. Another gun, with a fresh detachment of men, was placed under Lieutenant Brockway, with orders to fill "the chest full of ammunition."

A slow fire was kept up until dusk upon groups of the enemy wherever seen, when directions were received from General Heintzleman, to hold the position until further orders, and to keep up a steady fire in the direction of the enemy. Supposing he was to be supported, Lieutenant Brockway continued his fire, until suddenly he found himself charged upon by the enemy, who were swarming on all sides. The fruits of the rebel charge were one gun and caisson, and eight men, much to the chagrin of the rebel commander. "Our troops," says Lieutenant Brockway, "had safely re-crossed Bull Run, and I then understood that it was intended that we should hold the hill until killed or captured, while the balance of the army retreated behind Bull Run. It was some consolation to know that the ruse had succeeded and, as I afterwards learned, while our solitary gun was booming from the Henry House, the Bucktails were cutting down the bridge across Bull Run."

Lieut. Brockway, with the other officers captured was marched on foot to the Rapidan River, and from thence was conveyed to Libby Prison as one of Pope's felons, where he remained until exchanged. He was a prisoner when Antietam was fought, and it was the only engagement of the war he missed in which his Battery participated. At Fredericksburg it held an important position, covering the lower pontoon bridge, and was subject to a heavy fire.

Of the Company's participation in the Chancellorsville fight, Bates, in his history, says:

On the evening of Sunday, the day on which the heaviest fighting occurred, Battery F relieved Seeley's regular battery which had lost in the day's work fifty men and as many horses. The enemy's line was only two hundred and fifty yards distant. Captain Ricketts was ordered to hold the position at all hazards. The horses were, accordingly, sent away to the rear, and the grape and canister was silently piled at the muzzles of the pieces, other ammunition being of little avail in so close quarters. At ten o'clock p. m., our pickets were driven in and the guns were double shotted. For a little time a perfect storm of bullets were showered upon the battery by the enemy's infantry; but the canister, which was poured forth in almost a continuous stream, was too terrible for them to withstand. Several times during the night the rebels advanced, but could not be induced to charge up to the muzzles of the guns. On the same night our infantry threw up breastworks, and on the following day, Monday, a reconnoissance by Griffin's Division disclosed the fact that the enemy was heavily entrenched and awaiting an attack. "Throughout the entire day," says Lieutenant Brockway, "we were annoyed by their sharp-shooters. General Whipple was shot by one of them close to our battery. Some of Berdan's sharp-shooters routed them, except one persistent fellow stationed behind a large tree in the forks of which he rested his rifle. He put six bullets in the sapling which covered one of Berdan's men. He was finally shot by setting three men to work at him. On his person was found forty-eight dollars in gold, two hundred in greenbacks, fifty in confederate money and three packs of cards. * *
At ten o'clock at night the enemy advanced in strong columns, and peal upon peal of musketry rang out upon the still night air. The 'zit,' 'zit,' of the Minie balls, and their 'thud,' 'thud,' in the ground, was interspersed with yells and cheers from friend and foe. Again the enemy retired. The next morning they advanced in heavier columns and one continued roar was kept up, from muskets, rifles, Napoleon, Parrot and Regulation guns. The rounds of double-shotted canister rattled among them and finally compelled them to retire." During the night the army withdrew to the north bank of the river.

Heretofore the Battery had operated with the First Corps, but it was now transferred to the Reserve Artillery, and with it marched to Gettysburg. Of this fight, Bates says:—

"On the afternoon of July 2d it arrived upon the Gettysburg battle ground, and was immediately brought into position in front of the Cemetery gate to the north of the Baltimore Pike, relieving Cooper's battery. Scarcely had it wheeled into position, when it became engaged with the enemy's artillery posted on Benner's Hill, across Rock Creek, and opposite Wolf's Hill. His guns were silenced, but while engaged, a heavy column of his infantry crossed Rock Creek, and was advancing on Wadsworth's position. A few rounds of shrapnell threw it into confusion, and compelled it to make a long circuit to reach its destination. Just at dusk, while yet shelling this column, a line of infantry, reaching from Gettysburg to near Rock Creek, emerged from behind a small knoll south of the Bonnaughtown Road, where it had secretly and silently formed, and advanced with the apparent intention of joining in the attack on Wadsworth, away to the right. So quietly had this powerful division been formed and moved forward, that it was hardly noticed until it was in motion in full view. The artillery opened upon it with shot and shell; when suddenly, as if upon parade, it changed front to the right, and with deafening yells charged full upon Cemetery Hill. It was the famous charge of the Louisiana Tigers, led by Hayes and Hoke.

The battery here occupied an exposed position, which commanded the whole field. Captain Ricketts had been advised that the enemy would doubtless make desperate efforts to take it, and was ordered to hold it to the last extremity. He had, accordingly, sent his horses well to the rear, but had his caissons harnessed and ready to move upon the instant of warning. As soon as he discovered that this compact and desperate rebel column was moving upon his position, he charged his pieces with canister and poured in the deadly volleys, four discharges per minute, throwing five hundred pounds of deadly missiles full in the faces of the foe. But these desperate men had never failed in a charge, and nothing daunted, they closed up where their line was blown away, and rushed forward with deafening yells. The infantry supports lying behind the stone wall in front, fled in despair, and the battery on the left with its supports was overwhelmed. The batteries on the right were so posted that they could not fire after the enemy began to ascend the hill. The brunt of the attack therefore fell upon Ricketts. But he well knew that the heart of the whole army was throbbing for him in that desperate hour, and how much the enemy coveted the prize for which he was making so desperate a throw. With an iron hand he kept every man to his post and every gun in full play. The giving way of our line upon the left brought the Tigers upon his flank. Pouring in a volley from behind a stone wall that ran close to his left piece, they leaped the fence, bayoneted the men, spiked the gun, and killed or wounded the entire detachment, save three, who were taken prisoners. But the remaining guns still belched forth their double rounds of canister, the officers and drivers taking the places of the fallen cannoneers. The battery's guidon was planted in one of the earthworks, and a rebel Lieutenant was pressing forward to gain it; but just as he was in the act of grasping it, young Riggin, its bearer, rode up and shot him through the body, and seizing the colors, he leveled his revolver again, but ere he could fire, he fell, pierced with bullets, and soon after expired.

The rebels were now in the very midst of the battery, and in the darkness it was difficult to distinguish friend from foe. A struggle ensued for the guidon. It had fallen into the hands of a rebel. Seeing this, Lieut. Brockway seized a stone and felled him to the ground, and the next instant the rebel was shot with his own musket. A scene of the wildest confusion ensued. The men at the batteries were outnumbered, and were being overpowered by a maddened and reckless foe. But still they clung to their guns, and with hand-spikes, rammers and stones, defended them with desperate valor, cheering each other on, and shouting, "Death on our own State soil rather than give the enemy our guns." At this critical moment Carroll's Brigade came gallantly to the rescue, and the enemy retreated in confusion. The men again flew to their guns and with loud cheers gave him some parting salutes, in the form of double shotted canister. Thus ended the grand charge of Early's Division, headed by the famous Louisiana Tigers, who boasted that they had never before been repulsed in a charge. They came forward, seventeen hundred strong, maddened with liquor, and confident of crushing in our line, and holding this commanding position. They went back barely six hundred, and the Tigers were never afterwards known as an organization.

At early dawn of the

The Columbian AND Bloomsburg Democrat.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday Morning, Sept. 30, 1870.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation of any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

(THE following article should have appeared in our last number, but was excluded by the pressure of other matter.)

The Columbian.

It is a fit time to refer to the career of this journal, upon the occasion of its sale and its passing into new management. The paper has been very successful, and all connected with it may feel satisfaction and pride in its past career and in its present position.

Toward the close of 1866, for reasons which it is not necessary now to mention, a number of gentlemen of this county thought it advisable to establish a new Democratic journal at Bloomsburg, and for that purpose about $2,700 was subscribed, and the COLUMBIAN, (which had been published for some months as an Independent journal,) was purchased. Col. Freeze was selected as editor of the new paper and the first number was issued January 4, 1867. It started with a subscription of about 1,400, composed of the old COLUMBIAN list and new subscriptions, many of which were for three and six months, many duplicated and some unauthorized. After the issue of a few numbers Col. Freeze became dangerously ill, and after some hesitation, Capt. Brockway accepted the position of editor, and then and subsequently bought out the several stockholders, and became the owner of the establishment. He was wholly unacquainted with the duties of a journalist, but entered upon his task with a determination to succeed.

The first important improvement introduced into the establishment was a steam power press, by which the regular work of printing the paper and some of the extra work, has since been performed. About the same time the jobbing facilities of the establishment were materially increased and improved. The next step taken was the enlargement of the paper to its present size, thus increasing greatly the amount of reading matter in its columns, and affording full space for advertisements. Many friends of the proprietor advised against these measures of improvement as too expensive, but the result has vindicated what was done.

Finally, on the 1st of January, 1869, the *Star & Democrat* office was purchased, and the subscription list of that paper added to the list of the COLUMBIAN, raising the latter up to nearly 2,500. A stronger financial basis and a just increase of influence for the paper, were secured by this purchase.

Now the paper passes into the hands of Mr. Dieffenbach with an established position and with a fair promise of continued success. Its late conductor feels that he has fulfilled his mission in carrying it through its first years of trial, and in now passing it over to an able and worthy successor who will give to it undivided attention, and by his manner of conducting it, retain the confidence, respect and patronage of the public.

Captain Brockway's Prospects.

Each week adds cumulative evidence of the certainty of Capt. Brockway's election, if Columbia and Montour counties but do their duty. In Wyoming the Democratic and Conservative elements are hard at work, and Capt. Brockway's speech at the Court House in Tunkhannock, gave universal satisfaction. The enemy are apathetic, and have two candidates for the Legislature which is dividing the party there.

In Sullivan, the enthusiasm never was higher. Capt. Brockway always was a favorite there, and his nomination gives unusual satisfaction. Many Republicans have pledged themselves to his support. The slaughter of Sullivan's candidate for the Legislature, and the removal of tried Republicans from office, have added to the disaffection.

In Bradford the Republicans are divided, and split into factions. They have two independent candidates for Judge, and much bitterness exists. Two years ago Mercur agreed not to be a candidate for re-election, and Landon and his friends are taxing him with bad faith.

The whole question then rests with Columbia and Montour counties. Will they by indifference or intestine feuds, defeat the candidate *they* selected. An opportunity is offered to defeat Mercur, and to attain this end every effort should be made, every nerve strained,—and every Democratic or Conservative voter be brought to the polls. It is not so much the success of an individual as of principle, and each man is as much interested in success as the candidate.

Admiral Farragut.

To-morrow, October 1st, New York City is to pay to the deceased Admiral the funeral honors which his services to the country fully deserve. It is said that the President will be present, which may probably be the case if nothing of more interest intervenes. It may be remembered that at the obsequies some time since no Government official of rank was present or took any part in the ceremonies. The attendance of the President is a dubious compliment to the dead hero, and will hardly suffice to convince the nation of his appreciation of the merits of the greatest man the war produced. Admiral Farragut bore uncomplainingly the slights and insults heaped upon him by that very small man in high position, Mr. Vice Admiral Porter and his select circle of friends and we rejoice that the great city of New York is to offer so substantial a rebuke to the Government which could allow a great man to be put away without a recognition of his merits. Neither Mr. Grant nor Admiral Porter are men of sufficient calibre to grieve seriously over the removal of him who was the country's favorite, and whose glories totally eclipsed those conferred on them by a too indulgent people.

HON. R. C. GRIER, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died in Philadelphia on Monday last, aged 76 years. He was admitted to the bar in 1817 in this town, and practiced here a short time.

The Election of Directors of the Poor for the Bloom District.

The voters of Bloomsburg and of the townships of Scott, Greenwood and Sugarloaf are to elect three Directors of the Poor, at the approaching election under the plan of the free vote. The Bloom Poor District now includes the town and townships above mentioned, and inasmuch as a majority of the voters therein are Democrats, it follows that two of the Directors fairly belong to our party. The vote in the District at the Governor's election last year was as follows:

	Packer.	Geary.
Bloomsburg	309	291
Scott	143	147
Greenwood	166	165
Sugarloaf	132	14
	750	617

It is of course, but reasonable and just that the Republican minority should be allowed to choose one of the three Directors, and the free vote secures to them that privilege. Each of their voters can give his three votes to one candidate and make the election of such candidate a certainty. But the Republicans have nominated *two* candidates and will try to elect *both* through the inattention or complaisance of Democratic voters. The latter will be appealed to in Bloomsburg and in Greenwood, respectively, to vote for a Republican neighbor; to divide their votes between a Republican and a Democratic candidate. It is to be hoped that no such voting will take place, so as to endanger a fair and proper result. Under the old majority rule such management of votes was sometimes proper or excusable in electing local officers, because it was the only way in which they could be divided between parties when it was desired that an election should not be strictly political, and that both sides should be represented. But under Mr. Buckalew's new plan each party can get their fair share of offices *by their own votes* and without any compromise or arrangement with the other side. So the whole question of accommodation votes is changed by the abrogation of the majority rule and the substitution of a plan of proportional representation.

The two Democratic nominees should therefore be supported by every Democrat of the District in order that a fair result shall be produced.

The tickets to be printed and distributed will be in the following form:

Stephen H. Miller, 1½ votes,
William Kramer, 1½ votes.

In tallying the votes, the election officers may write down the name of a candidate on the tally paper with the figures on the tickets attached, thus—"Stephen H. Miller, 1½"—and then mark the tickets in scores of five toward the right as in common practice, adding 50 per cent. to the total at the end. Thus, if 100 of such tickets are tallied, they will be carried out—100 plus 50, equals 150 votes. (It will be convenient to enclose the figures "1½" at the end of the candidate's name with a circle, so as to separate them distinctly from the scoring which follows.) By this manner of counting fractional votes, the figures put at the end of the candidate's name become a sign of value for the strokes which follow, and the half votes are not actually or separately scored down but added at the end of the line. The operation is very simple and convenient. If tickets with whole votes alone are voted for the same candidate, they should be scored on a separate line above or below the others and carried out and added to the total of the others at the proper place.

The Poor Director supplement under which this election of Directors is to take place, was approved March 28, 1870, and is to be found in the volume of laws of last session, P. 611.

Mercur on the Income Tax.

Mr. Mercur admits that he voted against a repeal of the Income tax, voted against reducing it from 5 to 3 per cent. and voted against exempting incomes between $1,000 and $2,000 *per annum* from the tax. But he pleads that the tax is mainly paid by the rich and that official salaries should be taxed. This was his argument or excuse on Monday night. We answer that an income tax on salaries is not the point in dispute. If too much compensation is fixed by law for Federal Office holders, let their salaries be reduced or taxed down. The true question is, upon the taxation of business and other incomes not official, which produces the great bulk of the revenue from this source. Should the citizens generally be taxed upon incomes? That it is an improvident tax, even if fairly imposed and collected, has been clearly shown by writers upon political economy both in this country and abroad and it has been defended, when defended at all, upon the ground of *necessity*. It was properly a *war-tax* when imposed by Congress and ought not, on general principles, to be retained in time of peace. And the argument against it becomes complete when the revenues of the Government are abundant and Congress is employed upon the reduction of taxes.

But the tax is extremely unfair and to a great extent uncollectable. It is practically inequitable and unjust because it is not possible to ascertain the income of individuals. The consequence is, that not one in four liable to the tax pay it, and of those who do pay but a small part pay a just amount. A few conscientious men report their incomes truly and pay a just tax, but the great mass of moneyed men escape the tax in whole or in part. In short, the income tax law as a revenue measure in time of peace, is most odious, improvident and unjust.

Mr. Mercur mentioned that Mr. A. T. Stewart's income one year amounted to $1,800,000, but he failed to state that the great merchant did not pay for that year an income tax on *one tenth* of that amount. *A tax on sales* (unlike the income tax) reached the merchant princes directly and effectually, *but a Republican Congress repealed it.*

HON. JAMES K. KELLY, the Democratic United States Senator recently elected by the Oregon Legislature to succeed the President's particular friend Williams, on the 4th of March next, is a native of Pennsylvania and one of the original pioneers to the Pacific slope. For twenty years he has been well known in Oregon as a lawyer of great ability, a citizen of unblemished repute, and, in the old sense of the word, a gentleman and a scholar.

Local Officers for Bloomsburg.

At the approaching election the voters of Bloomsburg are to choose the following town officers:

Two Constables, two Assessors of taxes and two Assistant Assessors, all to hold for one year terms;

Three Town Auditors and two School Directors, to hold for three year terms.

These officers are all to be chosen upon the plan of the free vote and by voters of the whole town without distinction of Districts. Then the voters of East and West Bloomsburg, respectively, are to choose the usual officers of election in their districts for the ensuing year. There is no division of the town for any purpose except merely that of the polling of votes; there are two election districts, and the electors in each choose their own election board, but otherwise the town remains in point of law and in fact entire and undivided.

In choosing the above town officers, the Democrats will, of course, vote for but one Constable, one Assessor, one Assistant Assessor and one School Director, giving to each of their candidates two votes; also for two town Auditors, giving to each of their candidates for that office one-and-a-half votes. No doubt the Republicans will vote in the same manner, and the inevitable result will be that each party will get a Constable, Assessor, Assistant Assessor and School Director, and whichever one has a majority of votes will get two of the three town Auditors. Probably all the candidates voted for will be elected except one for Auditor. The two parties being of nearly equal in strength in town the above results take place naturally and properly and will be completely just.

But as a nomination for a town office under the new plan, (no matter by which party) will be almost equivalent to an election, nominations should be very carefully made. Fortunately, the new plan invites to good nominations and enables parties to make them more readily than heretofore. Good men will be more willing to accept and even to seek nominations when they can feel certain of an election by the votes of their friends, and will not be called upon, as candidates, to confront the discomforts and perils of an old-fashioned struggle under the majority rule.

We have spoken of the town offices to be regularly filled at this time under the Bloomsburg act and the general election laws. But there is an additional office to be filled in consequence of the death of J. H. Furman, Esq., one of our Justices of the Peace. His successor is to be chosen at this election for a full five year term.

Democratic Town Nominations.

At the request of many Democratic voters of Bloomsburg, and in the absence of any local Committee to which they can appeal, I hereby give notice that an election to nominate Democratic candidates for town offices to be filled at the approaching general election, will be held at the Court House on Saturday next (Oct. 1st,) between 2 and 7 o'clock P. M., and it is recommended to the voters, who shall be in attendance, that they nominate by ballot one Constable, one Assessor of taxes, one Assistant Assessor, two town Auditors, one School Director and a Justice of the Peace, and appoint three persons to act as a Democratic Town Committee for the ensuing year. Also, that the voters present from East and West Bloomsburg, respectively, shall separately nominate candidates for the offices of Judge and Inspector in their election districts. The Auditors and Town Committee to be chosen on the plan of the free vote and the said Committee to have power to call and hold future elections to nominate candidates.

WM. B. KOONS,
Chr. Dem. Stand. Com.

Bloomsburg, Sept. 30, 1870.

Mercur on Pig Iron.

Mr. Mercur in his speech here on Monday evening did not deny his vote in Congress to reduce the tariff on pig iron from $9 to $7 per ton, but excused it on the ground of necessity. It was the best that could be done for the iron producers, and the other Republican members from Pennsylvania voted along with him. Exactly; that is the precise point. New England men demanded cheaper iron and Mercur & Co., in a spirit of political subserviency voted to accommodate them. He took credit to himself for heroic fortitude in resisting General Butler's additional demand to reduce the duty to $5 per ton. That concession we suppose is deferred until the next Congress or the next session. In the new tariff duties for which Mercur voted, excellent care was taken of the East, of the salt monopoly of New York and of other special interests little deserving of favor, but it was so *necessary* that iron duties should go down that Mercur himself and his Republican colleagues from Pennsylvania must vote to reduce them! It is to be remembered that the House is two-thirds and the Senate five-sixths Republican, and the same party has the President. The necessity upon Mr. M. to vote down the iron duty must therefore have been a necessity within his own party and not one imposed upon him from without.

Mr. Mercur was anxious to know Capt. Brockway's position on this subject. The question is easily answered. He is for letting the duty alone, and is generally opposed to subordinating Pennsylvania interests to those of New England. That is our plain answer to a superfluous question.

Death of Ex-Governor Packer.

Ex-Governor William F. Packer died at his residence in Williamsport, Lycoming county, on Tuesday afternoon last, September 27, 1870. He was the second son of James and Charity Packer, and was born in Howard township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, on the 2nd day of April, 1807. He was therefore in the 64th year of his age. He had held the office of Canal Commissioner, Auditor General, Member and Speaker of the House, State Senator and Governor of the State, his term of office as Governor expiring in 1851, since which he has not been in public life. His funeral took place in Williamsport on Thursday afternoon last.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 25.—The annual municipal election yesterday passed off quietly. The vote was light. Morris, Democrat, was re-elected Mayor by 2,000 majority over Allen, Republican. Both branches of the City Council are unanimously Democratic.

Grant's Rawlins Subscription.

The *Improved Times* of yesterday contained what it called an authorized denial from President Grant that Fisk and Gould paid his thousand-dollar subscription to the Rawlins fund. A *Sun* reporter called on Col. Fisk in the course of the day, and finding him immersed in a study of the map of Eastern Asia, coughed to attract his attention, and when he had gained his point, immediately plunged into the subject by saying:

"Colonel, what have you to say about that article in the *Times* this morning, in which President Grant is represented to have denied the payment by you and Mr. Gould of his subscription to the Rawlins fund?"

"What I have to say to that," replied Col. Fisk, "is, that it is no denial of our statement at all. The fact that Mr. Grant paid $2,500 subscription—if it be a fact—has nothing to do with his not paying a $1,000 subscription. We don't know anything about that $2,500 matter; but we do know all about that $1,000 affair. Mr. Grant's relations with Gen. Rawlins have nothing to do with the question either; and I am not going to allow him to hide from public disgust in this matter by invoking the memory of that distinguished and beloved man. What I want Mr. Grant to answer is this: Did he or did he not subscribe $1,000 to the Rawlins fund got up by Gen. Butterfield in this city? And then I want him to answer this question: Did he pay that thousand dollar subscription, or was it not paid by us with Mr. Gould's check? That's the point involved. That's the question at issue. Whether Rawlins died indebted to Grant, and if so, whether Grant destroyed the evidences of that indebtedness, and now 'authorizes' the publication of that performance to wound the feelings of his friend's widow and half-orphan children, are matters with which we have had nothing to do, thank God! We have never raised any such issue. We leave Grant to abide the consequences of introducing such new matter, as the lawyers say, into the case. What we say is, that Grant subscribed $1,000 to the Rawlins fund got up here in New York by General Butterfield, and that we paid that subscription for him with Mr. Gould's check, as stated in the *Sun* yesterday. Now let Grant or his 'authorized' agent deny that if he will, and then we'll show the public our proofs. We are not going to be led astray from this issue by any special pleading, or by the introduction of irrelevant matter. We plant ourselves on that one point as to this business. We have enough other sharp sticks for Grant whenever we choose to prod him with them. But one thing at a time is our motto. That's the way our prosperity comes. The American Eagle is our bird, and Grant can't get us into chasing any of his barnyard bantams while that monarch of the air soars in triumph over the Western Continent."

That is what the Colonel said about it.—*New York Sun.*

ONE of the stupidest pieces of campaign lying that has fallen under our observation, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, is a document just put forth by the Radical committee at Washington, and very freely quoted in the rural newspapers. One of its objects is to show a large reduction of taxation, which we are asked to credit to the present administration; and we are therefore treated to a tabular statement from which it would appear that taxes to the amount of $55,212,000, annually, have been removed from the productive industry of the country. That looks exceedingly well—on paper; but the same statement claims that the internal revenue was actually increased from March, 1869, to May, 1870, $66,880,640.28. Now here we have two diametrically conflicting averments—one, that our internal taxes have been reduced some fifty-five millions a year, and the other that the revenue from that source has been increased to about an equal amount. One or the other of these might be true, but it is apparent that both cannot be. Our loyal friends will find it necessary to employ more expert professors of mendacity, if it is expected that the public shall put faith in them.

GOV. HOFFMAN has been renominated by acclamation as the Democratic candidate for the Chief Magistracy of New York. This action was expected not only by the Democrats of New York, but by those of the whole Union. It was also earned by the Governor. His record is spotless. He has trod the narrow path of official duty with fearless fidelity to the best interests of his State and its inhabitants. He professed and sustained wise, necessary laws. He vetoed bad ones. He acted with the Legislature when that body represented the masses. He opposed their action when it was narrow, selfish and calculated to benefit the few at the expense of the many. In a word, Mr. Hoffman is the Governor of the people, and hence his wonderful popularity. Upon the platform erected by the late Convention the State can be carried by a majority larger than that of 1868. The Radicals are broken and dispirited. They cannot break the solid squares formed by the Democratic and Conservative men of New York, under the lead of Gov. Hoffman. The fight will be a bold, aggressive one, and the result such as will command the enthusiastic approval of the Democratic party from Maine to Texas.—*Age.*

IT is argued, with a very great show of reason from the figures, that the late heavy Democratic gains in Maine presage a Democratic victory this fall in Ohio. Statistics of every general election in the two States from 1860 to 1870 show that there has been about the same relative increase or decrease in the Republican vote in Ohio as there has been in Maine; and, as the Republican loss at the late election in Maine was 10,000, it follows, unless an analogy which has been constant for ten years now fails, that Ohio will go Democratic this fall by some 3,000 majority, the Republican majority in 1869 having been but 7,501.

FLORENCE, Sept. 23.—Rome is now completely occupied by the Italian troops. The Pope has been permitted to retain a guard, composed of his late troops of Italian birth; all the rest of his army has been dismissed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The President has tendered the appointment of Minister to the Court of St. James to the Hon. Oliver P. Morton of Indiana, who has signified his acceptance thereof.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Prussian War News.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—German military authorities demand Alsace and Lorraine, Metz, Toul, and Verdun, and also urge the occupation of Luxembourg; the giving of French Flanders to Belgiuta, of Savoy to Switzerland, and of Nice and Corsica to Italy. They will not submit in any way to the interference of neutrals.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Reports from Ferrieres, France, by way of Berlin, say all discipline is vanishing at Paris. The soldiers are mutinous, and in some cases have shot their officers.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The French have attacked the Prussians to the south of Paris and have been totally routed and driven in disorganized masses upon Paris. The slaughter was terrific. The Prussians have advanced and taken a favorable position. The battle was fought at Clamart, Meudon and Versiers.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The *Times* of this morning publishes a telegram from Berlin of yesterday's date, saying that Bismarck and Jules Favre were closeted all day on Thursday, the former insisting on the meeting of the Constituent Assembly to ratify a treaty. Jules Favre conceded indemnity for cost of the war, surrender of part of the fleet, dismantling of Metz, Strasbourg, and possibly other fortifications.

LONDON.—Sept. 22.—Telegrams are posted up in the news-rooms here, reporting that the theatre of Strasburg was set on fire by a shell, and two hundred persons, who had taken refuge in the building, the majority being women, were burned to death. Also, that private residences in the city have been broken into and plundered by a mob. The reports are not confirmed from other sources, and are entitled to little or no credit.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—Advices from Melun state that the Prussian guns which have been planted upon the heights at Sceaux, four miles south of Paris, are in excellent position for directing a heavy fire against the southern portion of the city.

Here the Prussian cannon command the roads from Parjs, with such a sweep as to render a protracted defence by Vinoy after his defeat near the forts at Charenton and Bicetre, unlikely.

The gunners have already tried the range of their pieces and cleared away the obstructions to their sight.

Count Bismarck has issued a circular to the North German representatives concerning the demands of Prussia. He declares the acquisition of Metz and Strasbourg and the extension of the German frontier to Forbach necessary, in order to prevent future aggression upon the part of France.

Bismarck affirms that Germany is indifferent to the character of the government France chooses. She does not want to interfere at all with the internal affairs of France.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 24.—Toul capitulated, and was not carried by storm, as at first reported. The terms accorded are similar to those granted at Sedan.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Prussians report that from a height overlooking Paris, they have observed that fighting was going on in the streets with cannon and musketry. Advices received by way of Chartres, attempt to discredit the report, but a later dispatch from Brussels, dated Saturday evening, asserts that there have been constant combats since Friday, in Paris, between the "Reds" and the troops under Gen. Trochu. No further particulars are given.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The failure of the peace negotiations, owing to France's declining the conditions demanded or offered by Prussia, has led to the revival of the project for a European Congress by the Continental correspondents of the London journals.

This idea is sheer nonsense. Prussia will permit no intervention in the settlement of the conditions of peace.

If the negotiations really have failed, the only alternative left is a war of extermination.

French War News.

BEAUVAIS, Sept. 24.—An extensive engagement was fought all day yesterday, between Pointoise and Lisleadam. Considerable numbers of fugitives arrived in this department. The inhabitants of Oise are rapidly arming, and an encounter is announced between some peasants and a Prussian convoy.

TOURS, Sept. 24—P. M.—The following news is official:

Proclamation to France:

Before the siege of Paris, Jules Favre desired to see Count von Bismarck, to know the intentions of the enemy:

Prussia wishes to continue the war in order to reduce France to a second-rate Power. Prussia demands Alsace and Lorraine as far as Metz, by right of conquest. Pressia, before consenting to an armistice, demands the rendition of Strasbourg, Toul and Mont Valerien. Paris is exasperated, and will rather bury herself beneath her ruins. To such insolent pretensions we can respond but by resistance to the last extremity. France accepts the struggle, and counts upon her children.

(signed,) CREMIEUX,
GLAIS-BIZOIN,
FOURICHON.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Queen Victoria has despatched an autograph letter of sympathy to the Empress Eugenie, at Hastings, by special messenger.

Latest News.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 22.—Yesterday afternoon as Mr. W. J. Kennedy, clerk at Shoenburger & Co.'s mill, was going from the Allegheny national bank to the mill to pay off the hands, he was waylaid near the Union depot, and had $11,000 taken from him by two men, who knocked him down, snatched the satchel containing the money, and fled. They were pursued by an officer, who arrested them, recovering the money.

One of the robbers, named Cyrus Adams, was tried to-day and sentenced to twenty-four years' imprisonment by Judge Stowe. The prisoner shot twice at the policemen who arrested him, thereby aggravating his case. He will be in the penitentiary within twenty-four hours of the commission of the robbery.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 23.—This afternoon Daniel Dietrich, while hunting, met two young women, named Mrs. Kate Cosy and Miss Annie White, both of this city; the conversation lasted a few minutes, when Dietrich raised his shot gun and discharged it, wounding both in the face and putting out one of Miss White's eyes, and otherwise seriously injuring both of them about the neck and head. Miss White is lying in a critical condition. Dietrich was arrested and committed to prison.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Pa., Sept. 23.—About 10 o'clock last night, as the watchman entered the First National Bank, two men, who were concealed under the counter, sprang out and seized him, drew a cap over his head, and tied him. They then proceeded to open the vault, but in this they were unsuccessful. They then blew out the vault and the side of the main building by an explosion of powder, but did not succeed in forcing the safe open. Several private boxes, containing government bonds, etc., were broken open and the contents taken. The bank sustains no losses, except a few stamps. The president, R. E. Knapp, offers a reward of $500 for information leading to the detection of the thieves.

PROVO CITY, Sept. 23.—Forty United States troops made a raid on this city last night, and before the police could rally to check them they broke into Alderman Miller's residence, fired several shots into his bed-room, smashed in the doors and windows, and took him prisoner and held him for an hour. Passing up the street they stove in the doors and windows of the co-operative store and tore down the sign.

They next attacked the house of Councillor McDonald, who was away from home, completely demolished every door and window on the second floor, and sacked the house. Alderman Sheets' residence narrowly escaped the same fate. They then proceeded to the meeting-house, broke in the shutters, and attempted to burn the building. They were armed with United States needle guns, with bayonets and revolvers, and during the raid they captured several citizens and severely beat and bayonetted them before they could escape.

MARKET REPORTS.

Bloomsburg Market.

Wheat per bushel	$1.40
Rye "	1 00
Corn "	1 00
Oats "	50
Flour per barrel	9 50
Cloverseed	8 00
Flaxseed	2 05
Butter	45
Eggs	22
Tallow	10
Potatoes	50
Dried Apples	2 50
Hams	15
Sides and Shoulders	12
Lard per pound	12
Hay per ton	17 00
IRON—	
No. 1 Scotch pig	$32@33
No. 2 "	$28@30
Bloom	$30

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " (one inch)	18@20
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	5 00
" No. 2 " "	7 00
Siding " " ft.	1 00

Philadelphia Markets.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$4.75@ $5.00
Northwestern extra	$5.00@5.75
Northwestern family	$6.25@6.75
Rye flour	$5.75@6.00
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ₩ bus	$1.35
" Southern " "	$1.28
" Western " "	1.37@ $1.38
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ₩ bus	88c
CORN—Yellow, "	$1.01
" Mixed, "	99c@$1.00
OATS—₩ bus	55c
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ₩ bbl	$27.50
" Mess Beef, "	$23.00
" Dressed Hogs, ₩ ℔	8½@9c
" Smoked Hams "	22@23½c
" Shoulders ₩ ℔	15c@16c
" Lard, ₩ ℔	16c@16½c
SEEDS—Cloverseed ₩ bus	$8.75
" Timothyseed ₩ bus	$4.75
" Flaxseed "	$2.25
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ₩ ℔	7½@8½c
" Cows, ₩ head	$45@75
SHEEP—₩ ℔	5½@6½
HOGS—₩ 100 lbs	$12.75@13.50

MARRIAGES.

KLINE—SHARPLESS—In Catawissa, at the residence of the bride's father (Mr. K. Sharpless,) on the 16th inst., by Rev. H. G. Ball, Mr. Luther B. Kline, M. D., to Miss Desdemona B. Sharpless, all of Catawissa.

DEATHS.

HOWER—In Bloomsburg, on the 24th inst., Mr. John Hower, in the 81st year of his age.

MILLER—In Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, the 20th inst., Dr. Warwick W. Miller, grandson of Mrs. Ann P. Evans of Berwick, aged 28 years.

FURGESON—At the residence of Josiah Van-Horn, in Huntingdon twp., Luzerne, Sept. 18th, Rev. James S. Furgeson, of the Presbyterian denomination, aged 76 years.

This aged servant of God formerly belonged to the Protestant Methodist Church, in which he labored faithfully among the people in the upper end of Columbia county.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Montour township, on or about the 5th of September, a MULLEY BULL, supposed to be 18 months old. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold according to law.

W. GRIER QUICK.

Montour twp., September 24, 1870-3t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF THOMAS STACKHOUSE DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Tho mas Stackhouse, late of Pine township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Michael Stackhouse, of Pine township, Columbia county. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executor in Pine township. Those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executor without delay.

MICHAEL STACKHOUSE,
sep30'70-6w. Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HANNAH ZANER, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Hannah Zaner, late of Mifflin township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Samuel Cressy, of Mifflin twp, Columbia county. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executor in Mifflin township. Those indebted to the estate, either on note, judgment or book account will make payment to the Executor without delay.

SAMUEL CREASY,
sep30'70-6w Executor.

PETIT JURORS.

FOR SPECIAL COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, COMMENCING OCTOBER 31st 1870.

Bloom—S. C. Shive, Layton Runyan, Mathias Shaffer, Chester C. Furman, Robert Cathcart.
Berwick Bor.—Jacob W. Deitterich, Jacob Meyer.
Beaver—Levi Michael, Geo. P. Dreisbach.
Benton—Isaac Gibbons, Jacob Wollever.
Catawissa—Samuel Frederick.
Fishingcreek—Daniel Kitchen, Samuel Yost, John C. Coleman.
Greenwood—Benj. F. Battin, Geo. W. Utt.
Locust—Benjamin Wagner, Samuel Keller.
Mailnet—E. B. John, Charles Fisher, Benjamin Penebecker.
Madison—John M. Smith, Wesley Girton, Wilson Allen, William Pursell, John Christian.
Mt. Pleasant—Joel Reifleleifer, Jacob Fisher, Joshua Hartzell.
Millin—Samuel Smoyer.
Orange—Usal Ent.
Scott—William Abbott, Aaron Boone, George W. Creveling, Daniel Snyder.
sept30'70.

TRAVELERS

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn. Cash Assets, $1,750,000. Grants LIFE and ENDOWMENT Policies of all approved forms. Ample security, low rates, also insures against ACCIDENTS causing death or total disability. Policies written by the year or month. Has paid $700 per day for Six Years in benefits to policy-holders.

$25 A DAY!—40 new articles for Agents Samples free. H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Prizes cashed and Information furnished by GEORGE UPHAM, Providence, R. I.

50 CENTS TO $5 PER EVENING, AT HOME! We are prepared to furnish profitable employment to Men and Women at their homes. One person in each locality throughout the United States, can engage in this business at great wages. We send, FREE, full particulars and a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on. Any person seeing this notice, who wants profitable, permanent work, should send us their address, without delay.

E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—Stencil Tool Samples mailed free. A. J. FULLAM, 645 Broadway, New York.

A VOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau st., New York.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership lately subsisting between N. W. Sample, C. W. Neal and L. J. Taylor, of Bloomsburg, under the firm of N. W. Sample & Co., expired on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1870, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by C. W. Neal, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

N. W. SAMPLE,
C. W. NEAL,
L. J. TAYLOR,

The business formerly carried on by the above named partners at the Columbia Iron Works, in the Town of Bloomsburg, will hereafter be carried on by Jackson J. Robbins and Lindley J. Taylor in the firm name of Robbins & Taylor. The trade of the town and public is respectfully solicited.

ROBBINS & TAYLOR.

Bloomsburg, Sept. 20, 1870-1t.

NOTICE.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned, on book, note, judgment, or otherwise, are hereby notified, that unless such accounts are settled within TWENTY DAYS, suits will be instituted for the collection of the same; especially those that have been notified by letter.

E. SENDENHALL.

Bloomsburg, Sept. 23, 1870-3t.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE

ESTATE OF JAMES HESS, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of James Hess, late of Sugarloaf twp, Columbia county dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said county, to Elijah Hess and John W. Kile of Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, Pa. All persons having claims or demands against the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

ELIJAH HESS,
JOHN W. KILE,
sept23'70-6w. Administrators.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JANE PEGG, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Jane Pegg, late of Madison township Columbia Co., dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county to John Hendershot and D. A. Watson residing in Madison township Columbia county, Pa. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executors in Columbia county, or to those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executors without delay.

JOHN HENDERSHOT,
D. A. WATSON,
sep23'70-6w. Executors.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF PAUL KLINE, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Paul Kline, late of Mt. Pleasant township, Columbia county dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county to John C. Kline and Joseph Kline of Mt. Pleasant twp. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executors in Columbia county, or to those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executors without delay.

JOHN C. KLINE,
JOSEPH KLINE,
sep23'70-6w. Executors.

LETTINGS.

We will meet at Benton on Wednesday, the fifth day of October next, at ten o'clock a. m., to let the repairing of the Benton Bridge, and roofing of one side of Bridge above Benton. The lowest and best bidder to have contract. All persons wishing to bid must be on the ground on that day, when full particulars will be made known.

D. YEAGER,
WM. G. QUICK,
CYRUS ROBBINS, } Commiss'rs.

Attest—WM. KRICKBAUM, Clerk.
Bloomsburg, Sept. 23, 1870-2t.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS

For the following named School Districts of Columbia county, will be as follows:

For Catawissa and Franklin, at Catawissa, October 1. For Berwick and Briarcreek, at Berwick Oct. 3. For Centre at Centreville, Oct. 4. For Mount, at Derrick's School House, Oct. 5. For Hemlock at Buckhorn, Oct. 6. For Mount Pleasant, at Jones' School House, Oct. 7. For Maine and Beaver, at Mainville, Oct. 8. For Locust and Roaringcreek, at Salem, Oct. 10. For Mifflin, at Mifflinville, Oct. 17. For Orange, at Orangeville, Oct. 18. For Fishingcreek at Forks School House, Oct. 19. For Benton and Sugarloaf, at Benton, Oct. 20. For Pine and Jackson at Derr's School House, in Jackson, Oct. 21. For Madison, at Jerseytown, Oct. 22. For Scott, at Espy, October 24. Special examinations will be held at the office of the County Superintendent, at Bloomsburg, on the 24th day of October, and on the 5th day of November. Examinations will be commenced at 10 o'clock a. m., of each day.

C. G. BARKLEY,
sep23'70-2t. County Sup't, Col. Co.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, Pa., on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27th, 1870, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Martha D. Vandersilce and Wm. J. Hulday, administrators, &c., of David S. Vandersilce, late of Mount Pleasant township, in said county, deceased, will expose to public sale, the undivided one-half of all that certain

MESSUAGE OR TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Orange Township, in said County, bounded by lands of the Heirs of Archibald Henry, Heirs of Jacob Everhart, and lands of Isaiah Hagenbuch, Daniel L. Evechart, and Peter Sehug, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES,

Late the estate of said deceased.

W. H. ENT, Clerk.

☞ CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser or purchasers at the striking down of the property. One-fourth less the ten per cent. to be paid at the confirmation of the sale. The balance to be paid in one year from the confirmation of sale, with interest from the time the purchaser gets possession of the said premises. All the grain in the ground is reserved, the straw of the same to remain on the premises. Possession of the premises to be given on the first day of April A. D. 1871.

MARTHA D. VANDERSLICE,

The Columbian.

Bloomsburg, Friday, Sept. 30, 1870.

It becomes necessary to state that Mr. Dieffenbach is responsible for nothing in the present number. He has just arrived as we go to press.

CHOICE segars for sale at the Telegraph office in the Book Store.

MERCUR declares that his work in Congress has been done in Committees, as his vote to continue the income tax a sample of his Committee work?

EVERY prominent free trader in Bradford county is on the stump for Mercur, alleging that Capt. Brockway is identified with the iron interests of Columbia and Montour counties.

ULYSSES MERCUR made a speech to few Republicans, on Monday night last, in the Court House. It was very long, and when he got through, the audience was so glad, that it actually cheered him. Mene, Mene, ticked Pharsin.

BY a mistake of the printer the Examination of Teachers for Benton and Sugarloaf was given in last week's paper as Oct. 19. It should have been Oct. 20. Those interested will notice.

STRANGE—That Mercur, who can hardly open his head in Congress, among men of some ability, is good for *three hours* speech to his followers in the country, and this too, nightly for weeks, *before an election.*

THERE will be an adjourned Court of Common Pleas, for this county, commencing on the 5th Monday, being the 31st day of October, for the trial of two or three special case. The list of jurors drawn will be found in another column.

G. O. DEISE, Esq., of Lock Haven, has agreed to speak in this county during next week, and will attend several of the Democratic meetings advertised in another column. He has represented his district in the Legislature, and is a gentleman of capacity and popular address.

M. P. LUTZ has just returned from New York with a full assortment of fancy goods suitable for Fall and Winter wear. His store is crowded with ladies making selections, and all agree that he sells better goods for less money than any one in the county. "Quick sales and small profits" is his motto, and one that suits his customers.

THE *Republican* of this week devotes quite a portion of its space to accusing Capt. Brockway of the "atrocious crime of being a young man." "'Tis true 'tis pity, pity 'tis, 'tis true," but we are somewhat consoled when we remember how little Mr. Mercur's superior age has conduced to the benefit of this district. Youth is a grievous fault, perhaps, but inefficient maturity is a worse.

THE question for the people of this district to decide is, whether the dozen or two petitions and a couple of speeches of no general interest, which constitute Mercur's Congressional work for six years are worth $30,000, and whether a change would not be for the public benefit, as it is impossible for another member *to do less* for the same amount of money.

HORSE THIEVES.—From all neighboring counties come reports of the depredations of these rascals. Horses and buggies innumerable have been stolen, and our farmers would do well to see that their stables are securely fastened and that all strangers loitering about their premises be watched. Appearances are deceitful, and very respectable looking men are often times arrant scoundrels.

FOR SALE.—Moyer Bros. have on hand and for sale a number of Cider and Vinegar barrels.

OUR article in last week's paper relative to the use of the Fair Grounds by the ladies of the Episcopal church for the purpose of furnishing dinners, seems to have been misunderstood. The wording of the article was such as to mislead. Suffice it to say that the ladies of the Episcopal church *are* to have the exclusive use of the Fair Grounds for the purpose above stated.

ACCIDENT.—On Sunday afternoon last a son of Joseph R. Vanderslice, of Buckhorn, aged about twelve years was kicked in the head by a horse which he had been watering. When found about half an hour afterward he was perfectly insensible and some time was required to restore him to consciousness. The kick was upon the side of the head, and fortunately broke no bones. The wonder is that he was not killed.

REMEMBER, Democrats, every man who stays from the polls on the 11th of October virtually gives one vote to the Republicans. Should any Democrat, so called, vote for Mercur, it is equivalent to a loss of two to our ticket. Examine your tickets closely and beware of worthless counterfeits of which there will be many. Republicans and false Democrats need watching alike. See that your tickets have the name of Charles B. Brockway for Congress.

THE *Press* still dwells on the *Tribune*'s falsehood regarding the New York vote, and has just discovered a division of a ward where the population is 870 and the vote 707. The *Tribune* a long time ago published a retraction of its own statement, but the *Press* cannot give up its pet idea of fraud and corruption by the New York Democracy. As the census just taken in that city has been pronounced by papers of both parties as incorrect, isn't there just a chance that the United States Marshal may have made a mistake?

NEW MUSIC, Instruments, Cases, &c at Statt, Court House Alley.

REGISTER! REGISTER!—Do not fail to see that your own name and that of your neighbor is on the Registration List. To-morrow is the last day on which it can be done, as the names must be registered ten days before the election, and that takes place on the 11th of October. See that your names are in the List and then turn out and vote and take your neighbor with you. Look to it that every Democratic vote is polled, and victory will be the reward. Work, *work*, WORK, don't lose a vote.

NEARLY A FIRE.—On Monday night last about ten o'clock, smoke was seen issuing from the old Smoke-town School House, by Mr. John Thomas, who happened to be passing, and on close examination of the building, the crackling of the flames was distinctly heard. Mr. Thomas without hesitation broke in the door, and finding the floor on fire, tore off the boards and finally succeeded in extinguishing the flames. Much damage would have been done to surrounding property had the flames once gained headway.

THE Brown Line cars are now running over Reading and Catawissa Rail Roads. This change was made in order to make better time. Only 18 hours from Philadelphia to Rupert; goods carried as safely as by express. Merchandise for points on L. & B. Road, forwarded in P. & R. cars, at less rates than formerly. Order all articles marked "Brown Line," Reading Depot, Willow Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

Merchants about Bloomsburg will receive their goods at the store of John K. Girton, or at any other place in Bloomsburg, if so ordered.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT, Esq., of Catawissa, received the Republican nomination for Member of Assembly, at the adjourned meeting of Conferees at Danville.

DEDICATION.—The German Reformed Church at Numidea will be dedicated on Sunday, October 15th, 1870. A cordial invitation is extended to the people generally to be present on the occasion.

AUTUMN.—Although the falling leaves and the gay coloring of the foliage proclaim the advent of "the melancholy days," "the saddest of the year," there is very little in the temperature to convince one of the fact. With the exception of two or three early mornings which gave us hear frost, the air has been as soft and balmy as in midsummer. The usual September storm has as yet failed to visit us, and the parched earth gasps for moisture. From all parts of the country complaints reach us of the scarcity of water. Wells, springs, and streams alike are running dry, farmers find it impossible to plow in the dry and dusty earth, and in the neighboring county of Schuylkill, it has been found necessary to haul water from long distances to supply the ordinary needs of the people. We learn that one of the large collieries has been obliged to suspend operations, there not being a sufficient supply of water to use in the ordinary working of the mines. Doubtless the flood gates of Heaven will be opened before long and continued rains compensate us for the long drought. May they come soon.

Since writing the above the rains have reached us.

OUR GAME LAW.—For the information of our sportsmen and others, we give below some interesting data relative to the time of taking, catching and killing certain game.

Partridges or Quails shall not be killed for a period of three years, under a penalty of ten dollars for each and every bird so killed.

Pheasants or Ruffed Grouse can be killed between the first day of August and the 20th day of December.

Woodcock can be killed between the 1st day of July and the 15th day of November.

Rabbits can be killed between the 1st day of August and the 1st day of January.

Reed-birds can be killed between the 1st day of September and the 31st day of December.

English and Grey Snipe can be killed between the 1st day of September and the 15th day of November.

Wild Turkey can be killed between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of January.

Fox and Grey Squirrels can be killed between the 1st day of August and the 1st day of January.

Trout may be caught during the months of April, May, June and July, and only with a hook and line.

A SAD CASUALTY.—On Monday morning last the keeper of the elks in Judge Packer's deer park, at Packerton, was found in the park dead and his body literally torn to pieces. The discovery was made by Mr. Lafayette Lentz, who was driving past. The appearance of the body of the unfortunate man and of the surroundings indicated that he died a most horrible death, having been gored and trodden to a bruised mass by one of the elks. The murderous beast was shortly afterwards found with his horns bloody and portions of the dead man's clothing clinging to them. The keeper was a young one armed man, named Adam Heinblinger, a German. He was unmarried and had no relatives in this country. There were three of these monsters in the park, besides several deer and antelopes, at the time the accident occurred. A coroner's inquest was held by Thomas Kemerer, Esq., and the body decently interred. The affair threw a gloom of horror over the whole community, as he was a genial fellow, and much thought of for his good nature and pleasant manners. He had none here to mourn for him, but the whole town was saddened by his terrible fate.—*Mauch Chunk Times.*

THE Hunting Match between Light Street and Orangeville on Saturday the 24th ult., was a glorious victory for the Orangeville Boys over superior numbers. If game was as valuable, this match would have counted as high, as some of the matches up the Creek. Some of the Orangeville Boys would have counted two thousand. The Light Street company ordered supper for both parties which was furnished in good style by Rhor McHenry. 1,215 majority for Orangeville.

ORANGEVILLE.		LIGHT STREET.	
M. C. Keller,	755	C. E. Fiddler,	170
G. P. Silner,	875	J. McDowell,	170
S. Zimmerman,	200	R. S. Ent,	280
I. Yocum, Jr.	615	J. Townsend,	110
H. J. Conner,	220	Charles Schug,	685
G. Whitenight,	770	Parvin Keller,	315
E. J. Bower,	495	Wm. Witzel,	270
Stew. Henrie,	1,085	S. Kline,	715
E. W. Coleman,	495	P. Mellick,	755
J. Trivelpiece,	655	J. Ammerman,	520
Rhor McHenry,	695	O. B. Mellick,	165
W. Hayman,	245	Wm. Schug,	530
Jacob Henrie,	415	J. Zeigler,	415
		Dr. J. J. Ickler,	395
	7,320		6,105

STILLWATER HUNT.—For many years the men and boys of this locality have had their "annual hunting match." Selecting their leaders and "choosing off" some two weeks previous, they have time to make the necessary preparations for one day's hard and active hunting; guns are hunted up and put in order, ammunition laid in and the best places for hunting sought out. The game they expect to shoot, however, is but a small consideration; each man to beat his opponent, and one side to beat the other, seem to be the points of interest in the contest, the side losing to pay for the supper. Their annual hunt for this year came off on Saturday last, with the following result, the leaders for some cause not hunting.

J V McHenry		Stott McHenry	
E S Stoker	985	Isaiah Raber	905
U P McHenry	1,040	J Hurliman	700
Silas McHenry	1,085	H McHenry	1,155
E J McHenry	1,135	D McHenry	835
F M Hess	1,240	H J Hurliman	695
C B Sutton	870	J Karns	1165
J H Sutton	580	A Golder	900
Frank Wolf	1065	C H Karns	650
Moses McHenry	585	J F McHenry	525
M W McHenry	725	F B Edgar	1,145
Jos. Tucker	165	A Zaner	570
Elijah Davis	995	P A Kline	885
W W Hess	585	H F Golder	415
Thos. McHenry	320	Aaron Bogart	510
	11,615		11,145
	11,145		
Difference	470		

The contest being now decided let us follow them to the table. The supper this year was provided by Mrs. Hiram Hess, than whom, none know better how to get up a good meal. All that was needed that their fine farm did not produce, was sought for in other markets. Here was every luxury that could tempt the feeblest appetite and substantials suitable to the stomachs of hungry men, all got up in Aunt Olive's best style. Liquor alone was wanting, and it is creditable to the habits of our people to say, that on these and all similar occasions, liquors are not introduced. But the company soon evinced their appreciation of the ample provisions, and demonstrated that they were not only "good on a hunt" but knew how to do justice to a good supper. Turkeys soon lost their fine proportions and appeared in a fragmentary condition, pyramids of golden butter were robbed of their symmetry, and bread, pies, cakes &c. &c. rapidly disappeared as hungry men only can mow them away.

Finally, the whole thing passed off pleasantly, and even those who were beaten, considered that they had fun enough for two dollars. RAVEN.

Meetings.

The following Democratic meetings will be held at the times and places mentioned:

Orangeville, Saturday evening, Oct. 1st.

Rohrsburg, Monday evening, October 3d.

Buckhorn, Tuesday evening, October 4th.

Mifflinville, Wednesday evening, October 5th.

Foundryville, Wednesday evening, October 5th.

Mainville, Thursday evening, October 6th.

Mt. Pleasant, (Miller's) Thursday evening, October 6th.

Iola, Friday evening, October 7th.

Beaver Valley, (Shuman's) Friday evening, October 7th.

Benton, Saturday evening, October 8th.

Slabtown, Saturday evening, October 8th.

Jerseytown, Saturday evening, October 8th.

W. B. KOONS,
Chr. Dem. Stand. Com.

Bloomsburg, Sept. 28, 1870.

LOCAL NOTICES.

I. W. HARTMAN has decided that on and after the first of October, his business shall be conducted on the ready pay system. He intends to keep up a fine assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c., and at the reduced prices he is sanguine can satisfy the public that it will be to their advantage as well as to his, to adopt the ready pay system. Butter, eggs, lard &c., taken at market price, for which goods will be given at the lowest prices. 38 2t

HAWK, Hawk, Spit, Spit, Blow, Blow, and disgust everybody with the offensive odor from your Catarrh, just because some old fogy doctor who has not discovered and who will not believe that the world moves, tells you that it cannot be cured. The proprietor of Dr Sage's Catarrh Remedy will pay $500 reward for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure. Sold by druggists, or send sixty cents to R. V. Pierce, M. D., 133 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y., for it. A pamphlet free. Beware of counterfeits and worthless imitations. Remember that the Genuine has Dr. Pierce's private Government Stamp upon each package. This stamp issued by the United States Government expressly for stamping Dr. Pierce's medicines, has his portrait, name and address, engraved upon it, and need not be mistaken.

SCHUYLER & LOW of Orangeville, Pa., manufacture the best Threshers and Cleaners, the best Wheeler's Railway Chain Horse Power and Thresher, from the original patterns and the best Lever Powers made in this county, if not in the State. Don't fail to examine their machines before purchasing any other. They guarantee them to give satisfaction in every respect. They also manufacture Plows and other Agricultural implements. See their advertisement in another column. tf.

THE LATEST FASHIONABLE BEVERAGE.—A furnishing store in this city advertises a new style of cravat as the "latest fashion for the throat." This may be the latest style for the outside of that organ, but a fashion for the inside has just come up which is twice as popular. Somebody has found out that Schiedam Schnapps improve soda water and everybody acquiesces in the arrangement. Although somewhat conservative by nature, we are not opposed to progress, and conceiving it our solemn duty, as a public journalist, to ascertain whether Schnapps Soda Water was a proper thing to be recommended to our subscribers, we tried it. The result may be stated in a few words. The mixture is good to take, and if our stomach is like stomachs in general it is congenial to that part of the human organization. Finally, and to conclude, "it touches the right spot."—*Sunday Courier.*

THE DOMESTIC

SEWING MACHINE,

FOR SALE BY

M. P. LUTZ,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

MILLER, HUGHES & CO.,

BERWICK, PA.

This Sewing Machine runs stiller and easier than any other, it has fewer parts, it has a cast steel shuttle that will never wear out, it has Blake's Patent table which to see shows its usefulness.

Agents wanted in unoccupied Territory in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware Virginia, West Virginia and District of Columbia.

Address

BLAKE & CO.,

SCRANTON, PA.

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Democratic Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
LEONARD B. RUPERT.
OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
JOHN R. YOHE,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

FOR SHERIFF,
REES J. MILLARD,
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
HIRAM J. REEDER,
CATAWISSA TOWNSHIP.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
ISAAC McBRIDE,
MADISON TOWNSHIP.

FOR CORONER,
JOHN D. HOUCK,
ROARINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

FOR AUDITOR,
DANIEL LEE,
MADISON TOWNSHIP.

FOR DIRECTORS OF THE POOR,
(To be voted for by the voters of Bloom, Scott, Sugarloaf and Greenwood.)
STEPHEN H. MILLER.
WILLIAM KRAMER.

Vigilance Committee.

BEAVER—F. L. Shuman, Moses Schlicher, G. P. Dreisbach.
DENTON—I. K. Krickbaum, T. B. Cole, John McHenry.
BERWICK BOR.—A. D. Seeley, Isadore Chamberlin, Isaiah Bower.
BRIARCREEK—Albert Smith, Samuel Kelchner, George M. Bower.
BLOOM E.—David Lowenberg, C. M. Brown, Peter Billmeyer.
BLOOM W.—Samuel Wilkins, C. G. Barclay, W. C. McKinney.
CENTRALIA—E. W. Lanihan, Edward Curley, Miles McNalley.
CONYNGHAM N.—R. Thornton, Cons. Dougherty, Frank Shannopp.
CONYNGHAM S.—Peter Luby, Thomas Brennan, Patrick Burk.
CATAWISSA—M. V. B. Kline. Stephen Baldy, Adam Fetterolf.
CENTRE—Hiram Schweppenheiser, Samuel Bower, Jesse Huffman.
FISHINGCREEK—J. McHenry, M. A. Ammerman, Hugh McBride.
FRANKLIN—Moses McHenry, Christian Artley John Zeigler.
GREENWOOD—Jacob S. Evans, Isaac A. Dewitt, Adam Utt.
HEMLOCK—Wm. H. Shoemaker, David Wagner, Hugh McBride.
JACKSON—George Herleman, M. Savage, Wm. Young.
LOCUST—Gera Hower, Elias Creasy, Wellington Yeager.
MAINE—U. J. Campbell, John Nuss, William Longenberger.
MIFFLIN—Daniel A. Hess, Samuel Nuss, Samuel Brittain.
MT. PLEASANT—Jno. Morgan, Thomas Wellver, Jackson Ikeler.
MADISON—Richard Fruit, Lewis Schuyler, John Allen.
MONTOUR—Evan Wellver, Peter A. Evans, Noah Mouser.
ORANGE—John Snyder, O. A. Megargel, William R. Kline.
PINE—L. A. German, John Love, Valentine Wintersteen.
ROARINGCREEK—John Maurer, Amsey Craig, Samuel Houck.
SCOTT—Oscar Ent, J. M. Rice, Henry A. Oman, W. B. KOONS, Chairman.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

I take this method of announcing to the public, that at the solicitation of numerous friends, I have consented to be an Independent candidate for Associate Judge.
aug26'70-tf ISAACS, MONROE.

NOTICE.

At the request of a number of friends, I announce my name as an Independent Candidate for Sheriff, and respectfully solicit the support of the public. AARON SMITH.
aug19'70-tf.*

PREMIUM LIST

OF THE
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
COLUMBIA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION,
TO BE HELD AT
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,
October 12th, 13th and 14th, 1870.

As everything of this kind must have a system to carry it on with satisfaction, exhibitors and contributors will please read the following instructions, and come to the Fair expecting to abide by them without making for any alteration. J. J. BROWER, Sec'y.

CLASS I—HORSES.

William Wintersteen, Superintendent.

Judges—Daniel Morris, Enoch Rittenhouse, Cyrus McHenry, William S. Brown.

Best blooded stallion,	$12 00
" stallion for all work,	10 00
" stallion colt, not over 4 years,	6 00
2d " "	3 00
" pair draught horses,	8 00
2d " "	5 00
" pair carriage horses,	5 00
2d " "	3 00
" best brood mare with colt at her side,	10 00
2d " "	6 00
" best single carriage horse,	5 00
2d " "	3 00
" best single carriage mare,	5 00
2d " "	3 00
" best gelding between 3 and 4 years,	4 00
" mare "	4 00
" gelding between 2 and 3 years,	4 00
" horse colt between 1 and 2 years,	3 00
" mare colt "	3 00
" horse or mare colt under 10 mos,	3 00
2d " "	2 00
Best pair match colts, under 4 years broken to harness,	3 00
Best jack,	5 00
2d "	2 00
Best pair mules,	4 00
2d "	2 00
Best mule colt between 1 and 2 years,	2 00
2d " "	1 00

Exhibitors under this class will have their horses on the ground by ten o'clock Thursday morning when they will be examined.

CLASS II—CATTLE.

Phillip Young, Superintendent.

Judges—Sebemiah Reese, Jacob Kostenbader, William L. Fyans, Franklin Shuman.

Durham.

Best bull 3 years old and upwards,	$12 00
2d " " "	6 00
Best bull between 2 and 3 years old,	6 00
2d " " "	4 00
Best bull between 1 and 2 years old,	3 00
2d " " "	2 00
Best cow 2 years and upwards,	6 00
2d " " "	3 00
Best heifer between 1 and 2 years,	3 00
" bull calf under 10 month	2 00
2d " " "	1 00
Best heifer between 2 and 3 years	3 00
" heifer under 10 months,	2 00

Devon Stock.

Best bull 3 years and upwards,	12 00
2d " " "	6 00
Best bull between 2 and 3 years	6 00
2d " " "	4 00
" " between 1 and 2 years,	3 00
2d " " "	2 00
" bull calf under 10 months,	2 00
2d " " "	Ag. 1 y
" cow 3 years and upwards,	6 00
2d " " "	4 00
" heifer	3 00
" heifer between 2 and 3 years	3 00
" " 1 and 2 years	2 00
" " under 10 months,	2 00

Graded Stock.

Best bull 3 years and upwards,	12 00
2d " " "	6 00
" " between 2 and 3 years,	6 00
2d " " "	4 00
" " between 1 and 2 years,	3 00
2d " " "	2 00
" " under 10 months,	2 00
2d " " "	Ag. 1 y
Best cow 3 years and upwards,	6 00
2d " " "	4 00
" heifer, between 1 and 2 years,	4 00
" " between 2 and 3 years,	4 00
" " under 10 months,	3 00

Native Stock.

Best bull 3 years and upwards,	00
2d " " "	00
" " between 2 and 3 years,	6 00
2d " " "	4 00
" " " 1 and 2 years,	3 00
2d " " "	2 00
" " under 10 months,	2 00
2d " " "	Ag. 1 y
" cow 3 years and upwards,	6 00
2d " " "	4 00
" heifer between 2 and 3 years,	4 00
2d " " "	3 00
" heifer under 10 months,	2 00

Oxen and Steers.

Best yoke oxen owned and worked by exhibitor,	5 00
2d best yoke	3 00
Best yoke steers between 2 and 3 years,	4 00
2d " " "	2 00

Exhibitors will have their stock ready for the judges to examine by 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, and to remain until 3 o'clock p. m. on Friday.

CLASS III—SWINE.

Amos P. Kester, Superintendent.

Judges—Matthias Hartman, Isaiah Dietterich.

Best brood sow and pigs, six or more,	6 00
" lot fat hogs, two or more,	6 00
2d " " "	4 00
" boar,	3 00
2d " "	2 00
" brood sow,	3 00
2d " "	2 00
" lot pigs, 3 or more, under 8 weeks	3 00
2d " " " "	2 00
" stock hogs, 3 or more,	3 00
2d " " "	2 00

CLASS IV—SHEEP.

Johnson H. Ikeler, Superintendent.

Judges—Andrew Laubach and John R. Yohe.

Fine Wool.

Best buck,	4 00
2d " "	3 00
" ewe,	4 00
2d " "	3 00
" pen of sheep, not less than eight,	4 00

Middle Wool.

Best pen of sheep not less than eight	4 00
" buck,	4 00
2d " "	3 00
" ewe,	4 00
2d " "	3 00

Long Wool.

Best pen of sheep, not less than eight,	4 00
" buck,	4 00
2d " "	3 00
" ewe,	4 00
2d " "	3 00

CLASS V—POULTRY.

Thomas Dallman, Superintendent.

Judges—Peter B. Wenner, and Charles W. McKelvy.

Best bronze turkey 40 lbs.	$5 00
" domestic turkeys,	2 00
2d " "	1 00
" trabian pootra,	2 00
" chickens, Agriculturist 1 y	
2d " "	1 00
" geese,	1 00
2d " " Ag. 1 y	
" ducks,	
" and large st display of tame pigeons,	1 00
" " " poultry,	4 00
2d " " "	3 00

CLASS VI—GRAIN, REELS AND FLOUR.

John Betz, Superintendent.

Judges—Thos. Cole, and Moses McHenry.

Best fifty pounds wheat flour,	$3 00
" " buckwheat flour,	2 00
" " rye flour,	2 00
" " corn meal, Ag. 1 y	
" half bushel clover seed,	3 00
2d " " "	1 50
" " timothy seed,	3 00
2d " " Ag. 1 y	
" bushel red wheat,	3 00
2d " " "	1 50
" " white wheat,	3 00
2d " " "	1 50
" " rye	1 50
" " buckwheat,	1 50
" " seed corn ears,	1 50
" " yellow, "	1 50
" " smoked " Ag. 1 y	
" half bushel flax seed,	1 50
" bushel oats,	1 50

CLASS VII—VEGETABLES.

William Lemon, Superintendent.

Judges—William Thomas, and John Smith.

Best bushel sweet potatoes,	2 00
" bushel of field turnips,	1 00
" half bushel of ruta bagas	1 50
" " sugar beets, Ag. 1 y	
" " mangel wurtzel,	1 00
" " beets, Ag. 1 y	
" " carrots,	1 00
" " parsnips,	1 00
" " onions,	1 00
" " peas,	2 00
" " corn, Ag. 1 y	
" half dozen vegetable oysters,	1 00
" peck tomatoes,	1 00
" 3 heads of cabbage,	1 00
" 3 bunches of celery,	1 00
" 3 egg plants,	1 00
" two quarts lima beans,	1 00
" 3 quarts Carolina beans,	1 00
" " soup Ag. 1 y	
" pumpkin or squash,	1 00
" pumpkins, 6 or more, Ag. 1 y	

CLASS VIII—FRUITS.

Samuel Neyhard, Superintendent.

Judge—Hiram J. Reeder.

Apples.

Best display, 6 of each,	2 00
" bushel of fall or winter apples	50
" keeping winter apples, 6 of each,	50
" of the sweetest winter or fall,	50
" flavored ½ doz. fall or winter apples	50
" largest fall or winter apples, any kind,	50

Pears.

Best dis. dwarf, standard fall or winter,	2 00
" looking half doz. any kind,	50
" flavored and most juicy half doz.	50
" largest half doz. dwarf or standard, fall or winter,	50

Peaches.

Best display of any kind, half doz. each,	1 25
" flavored and most juicy half doz.	50
" and finest looking half doz.	50
" and largest variety half dozen,	50

Quinces.

Best dozen,	75
2d " "	50

Grapes.

Best display, wild or cultivated, (hot house excluded)	2 00
Best six clusters of Concord,	50
" " Delaware,	50
" " Clinton,	50
" " Isabella,	50
" " Hartford Prolific,	50
" " Iona,	50
" " Adirondac,	50
" " Rebecca	50
" " York Muderia,	50

Plums.

Best display, not less than two varieties, one dozen each,	50

Raspberries.

Best display, any kind, not less than 2 varieties,	50

Chestnuts.

Best quart,	50

Dried Fruits.

Best quart apples, pears, quinces, peaches, apricots, nectarines, cherries, sour or sweet, pitted or unpitted, grapes, cultivated or wild, strawberries, any kind of raspberries, blackberries, huckleberries, plums, tweetches and prunes.	50

The fruit not to be removed until the close of the exhibition, and particular care is to be observed by all persons that the same is not injured.

CLASS IX—WINES AND LIQUORS.

Henry Zuppinger, Superintendent.

Judges—Geo S. Gilbert, and R. P. Hughes.

Best quart of currant wine,	$1 00
" " blackberry wine,	1 00
" " grape wine,	1 00
" " cherry Wine,	1 00
" " rye whiskey,	1 00
" " cider vinegar, Ag. 1 yr.	

CLASS X—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Harmon G. Creveling, Superintendent.

Judges—Mrs. Paul Hughes, Mrs. Daniel McHenry, Sr's, E. Elizabeth Pursell, and Miss Mary Mendenhall.

Best loaf of bread,	$2 00
2d " "	1 00
Best roll of butter (3 lbs. or over)	2 00
2d " "	1 00
Best pie,	1 00
" canned fruit, different kinds, (not less than 1 quart of each,)	10
Best pound cake,	50
" sponge "	50
" ginger "	50
" sample of preserves (not less than 1 quart),	50
Best sample of fruit jelly,	50
" cucumber pickles, Ag. 1 yr.	
" variety of pickles,	50
" apple butter (1 quart or more,)	50
" peach butter " "	50
" quince " "	50
" plum " "	50
" cured ham, Ag. 1 yr.	
" sample sausage,	50
" sample yeast,	50
" hard soap, Ag. 1 yr.	
" soft soap,	50
" gallon of sorghum	50

CLASS XI—HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

James Masters, Superintendent.

Judges—Mrs. Ezekiel Cole, Mrs. William Hagenbuch, Mrs. Jesse Ent, Miss Margaret Alleman.

Best 10 yards of flannel,	$1 50
2d " "	Ag. 1 y
Best 5 yards woolen cloth,	1 50
" 10 " carpet,	1 00
2d " "	Ag. 1 y
" 10 yards point lace,	1 50
" " " edging,	1 00
" knit woolen sacking,	1 00
" " " mittens,	Ag. 1 y
" " cotton stocking,	50
" home made shirt,	1 00
2d " "	1 00
" pair woolen blankets,	2 00
" " cotton sheets,	Ag. 1 y
" home made bibed clothes,	50

CLASS XII—FANCY ARTICLES AND FLOWERS.

Lloyd Paxton, Superintendent.

Judges—Miss Kate Betz, Miss Hannah Waller, Mrs. Amelia A. Butler, Miss Reifsnyder, Miss Kate Lazarus, Miss Ida Melbow, Miss Susie Harmon, Miss Flora Bartolet.

Best knit quilt,	$1 00
" tidy,	1 00
" tatting work,	1 00
" specimen bead work,	1 00
" " sloat "	1 00
" " burr "	1 00
" " leather "	1 00
" " hair "	1 00
" " wax "	1 00
" drawing,	1 00
" painting,	1 00
" silk embroidery,	1 00
" worsted embroidery,	1 00
" cotton embroidery,	50
" worsted mat,	50
" cotton mat,	50
" worked slippers,	1 00
" fancy pin cushion,	1 00
" lamp mats,	1 00
" specimen moss painting,	1 00
" collection of dahlias,	50
" artificial flowers,	50
" bouquet of house plants in bloom,	1 00
" specimen of dried grass,	50
" " flowers,	50
" " penmanship,	1 00
" variety of flowers,	1 00

CLASS XIII—VEHICLES.

William H. Hagenbuch, Superintendent.

Judges—Eli Mendenhall, and Dr. D. W. Montgomery.

Best family carriage,	$4 00
" open buggy,	3 00
" top buggy,	3 00
" farm wagon,	4 00
" spring wagon for farm use,	3 00
" " " for pleasure,	3 00
" wheelbarrow, Ag. 1 y	
" sled,	2 00
" sulky,	2 00

CLASS XIV—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MACHINERY, &C.

Henry Yetter, Superintendent.

Judges—Henry Beidemiller and Isaac Heacock.

Best right hand plow,	$1 00
" left hand plow,	1 00
" right and left hand plow,	2 00
" corn plow,	1 00
" subsoil plow	2 00
" spike harrow,	1 00
" one horse cultivator,	1 00
" two " "	2 00
" two horse corn planter,	1 00
" one " "	1 00
" thresher and separator combined,	1 00
" mower and reaper combined,	1 00
2d " " "	1 00
3d " " "	1 00
" hay fork,	Diploma
" portable cider press,	2 00
" clover hulls,	2 00
" sausage grinder,	1 00
" washing machine,	Diploma
" clothes wringer,	1 00
" grubbing hoe,	1 00
" set miner's picks,	1 00
" pair of fore and hind horse shoes,	1 00
" sharpened drills,	1 00
" axe handle,	50
" grain cradle,	1 00
" roller, Ag. 1 y	
" fanning mill,	2 00
" corn sheller,	Diploma
" straw and fodder cutter,	Diploma

Should there be any new or meritorious implements and inventions exhibited, that are not provided for in the foregoing class, the judges may report the merits of the same for premiums to the Executive Committee.

CLASS XV—STOVES, TINWARE, EARTHENWARE, &C.

S. D. Beinard, Superintendent.

Judges—Jacob Harris and Jacob Girard.

Best cooking stove with fixtures,	$4 00
" parlor " "	2 00
" set artificial teeth	Diploma
" variety of tinware,	3 00
" variety of earthenware,	2 00

CLASS XVI—CABINET WARE, SHOEMAKERS, TANNERS, &C.

John G. Quick, Superintendent.

Judges—J. W. Diefterich and Fred Pidsley.

Best set double harness,	$4 00
" " single "	2 00
" double carriage harness,	4 00
" single " "	2 00
" suit of clothing,	3 00
" pair calf boots,	3 00
" pair kip boots,	3 00
" pair miner's shoes,	2 00
" harness,	2 00
" dressing stand,	1 00
" display cabinet ware,	2 00
" set windsor chairs,	1 00
" spring cushioned chairs,	1 00
" rocking chair,	1 00
" settee,	1 00
" hair mat, hearse,	Ag. 1 y
" two sides sole leather,	1 00
" two sides kip,	1 00
" two sides calf skin,	1 00
" s

FARMER'S COLUMN.

Steaming Fodder for Cattle.

The question "does it pay?"—asked with reference to steaming fodder for cows, is one which is pressed upon agricultural editors with more and more force every year. When a notable increase in the price of hay occurs, it is all the more important to farmers to economize in every possible way. A few facts will guide our readers to a decision relative to their particular cases: 1st. Cooked food goes farther than that which is not cooked. It will be within bounds to say that it will go a quarter farther. If 100 pounds of dry hay will produce six gallons of milk, it will produce seven and a half if cooked. 2d. The extra labor required to cook the food properly, often costs more than the gain in the quality of the food is worth. 3d. The manure is worth less, in proportion to the amount of food consumed, because the food is more thoroughly digested, and less is wasted. 4th. Cooking always pays, provided it is well done, on a sufficiently large scale, and with economical apparatus. 5th. The best application of heat is usually by means of steam generated close at hand. 6th. Steam may be generated economically at a distance, and the cooking be done at the barn, provided the steam is either used for some other purpose near where the boiler stands, or a very large quantity is employed for steaming feed. 7th. Danger from fire is a serious consideration. Actual fires, or narrow escapes, have occurred on most farms where cooking by steam has been introduced. Care in putting up the apparatus, and vigilance in its use are the only security against fire.—*American Agriculturist.*

WHY THE PRICE OF HOGS IS SO HIGH.—*The price of hogs* is an interesting topic. Why it has been so high seems to be an unanswered problem. Under the influence of several successive years of high prices, production should be stimulated, and the stock increased; but the fact is the supply of store hogs is diminished instead of increased, and these continued high prices have actually contributed largely to produce this result, paradoxical as this may seem. I have observed for several years that when prices were high, farmers have been very anxious to realize on every hog they could possibly put on the market, regardless of their future supplies, expecting the bottom to fall out next season. Result: a large proportion of hogs killed do not dress but little if any over one hundred pounds. Suppose all these were fed until they would dress three hundred, the effect upon present supply and future store can be easily estimated. Such a course would certainly bring down prices. This case is working with full force this present winter, owing to the pressure of hard times and the extremely low price of wheat; and a greater scarcity than ever is anticipated for another year. I believe by feeding a fewer number, and bringing them to a greater weight, our *profits* would be so much increased that we could sell for a much lower price per pound, and make as much as we now do, to say nothing of the vastly better quality furnished to the customers.

SAVING TOMATO SEEDS.—The seeds of the first ripe tomato should be saved with care, and, when dry, be put in a paper and stored in a safe place in some dry out-building, or in some room in the dwelling-house, in which there will be no fire. There is danger of kiln-drying such seed in a store-room, so as to destroy their vitality. By selecting the seed with care, tomatoes may be improved in a wonderful manner. We have a variety—only one hill—which are as solid on the inside as a watermelon. They are as red as blood, and as tender and luscious as a peach of the first quality. This great improvement has been effected by exercising care in the selection of the seed from year to year.

PICKING FRUIT.—It is easy to lose money by the careless handling of fruit. If there is neglect in the picking and packing, much of the care expended in raising goes for nothing. Our most successful fruit men are those whose fruit opens in the market in the best shape. Autumn varieties should be picked when fully mature, but before they show signs of softening, as they should reach the retailer before they are in eating condition. Use new barrels. Half barrels are preferred for pears, though many use crates. In either case the package must be closed by pressure, so that the fruit will not shake. All good fruit should be hand-picked.

HOW TO PIT PEACHES.—Almost every person who attempts to separate the two halves of a peach, after having run the edge of a knife around it, over the seam of a pit, pulls the halves apart at the stem end. Try separating the parts by beginning at the end opposite the stem. It may not make any difference in separating "India-rubber cling stones," but with *free* stones there is an advantage. Some Yankee has invented a "pitting knife," having the blade bent so as to conform to one side of the pit. With this crooked blade the pulp is cut clean from the pit.

GARDEN REFUSE.—Green stuff, such as cabbage leaves, radish and beet tops, and the like should not be allowed to dry. Let them go while fresh to the pig pen or to the compost heap. Young weeds—and old ones ought not to be found in the garden—should have the same destination. By saving all the refuse of the garden in a heap by itself, or putting it in the pig-pen, a surprising accumulation of valuable compost will be found at the end of the season.

Cows.—With the cool weather, butter-making and packing demand the attention of dairy-women. The cows should be fed pumpkins, without the seeds, with some bran or meal to increase the flow of milk. They require salt and abundance of fresh water. A cow should never go thirsty, nor have to travel far for water; it checks the milk secretion more than most people are aware.

A GOOD REMEDY.—We know of nothing better for cracks in cows' teats, to which they are very much subject when first turned to pasture, than glycerine; one or two applications of which will heal them up. The teats should be well washed with a suds made of castile soap—itself a cleansing, healing application—and the glycerine put on at night after milking.—*Maine Farmer.*

THE YOUNG FOLKS.

The Drummer.

[CONTINUED.]

The two men started at once, but they had scarcely gone two steps when the Drummer sat himself hastily down on their saddle, and, wishing himself on the top of the glass mountain, was there before one could turn his hand round. On the summit was a large plain, whereon stood an old stone mansion, and before its door a fish-pond, and behind, a dark wood. The Drummer saw neither man nor beast, all was still, but the noise of the wind among the trees; while, close above his head, the clouds were rolling along. He stepped up to the door and knocked thrice, and after the third time, an old woman, with red eyes and brown face, opened it. She had spectacles upon her nose, and looked at him very sharply before she asked what his business was.

"Entrance, a night's lodging and provisions," replied the Drummer boldly.

"And why not?" he replied, "I am not afraid of work, be it ever so hard."

So the old woman let him come in, and gave him supper, and afterwards a good bed.

The next morning when the Drummer arose, the old woman handed him a thimble off her withered finger, and said, "Now, go to work and empty the pond out there with this thimble, but you must finish it before night; and, besides that, you must take out all the fishes, and range them according to their species upon the bank."

"That is a queer job!" said the Drummer; but going to the pond, he began to thimble out the water. He worked all the morning, but what could he do with a single thimble, if he had kept at work a thousand years? When noonday came he stopped and sat down; for, as he thought, "It is no use, and all the same whether I work or not." Just then a girl came from the house, and brought him a basket of provisions. "What do you want," she asked, "that you sit there so sorrowful?"

The Drummer looked up, and, seeing that the speaker was very bautiful, he replied, "Alas! I cannot perform the first task, and how I shall do the others, I cannot tell! I have come here to seek a King's daughter, who lives hereabouts, but I have not found her, and I must go further."

"Stop here!" said the Girl, "I will assist you out of your trouble. You are tired, so lay your head in my lap and go to sleep; when you awake again the work will be done!"

The Drummer need not twice telling; and, as soon as his eyes were closed, the Maiden pressed a wishing-ring, which she had, and said, "Out water, out fishes." Immediately the water rose in the air like a white vapor, and rolled away with the other clouds; while the fishes all jumped out, and arranged themselves on the banks according to their size and species.

By-and-by the Drummer awoke, and saw, to his astonishment, the work completed. "One of the fishes," said the Maiden, "does not lie with his companions, but quite alone; and so, when the old Woman comes this evening and sees all that is done she will ask why this fish is left out, and you must take it up and throw it in her face, saying, 'That is for you, old Witch.'"

So *when it was evening the old Woman came and asked the question*, and he immediately threw the fish in her face. She did not appear to notice it, but only looked silently and maliciously at him. The next morning she said to him, "You got off too easily yesterday, but I must give you a harder task; to-day you must cut down all my trees, split the wood into faggots, and range them in bundles, and all must be ready by night."

With these words she gave him an axe, a mallet, and two wedges; but the first was made of lead and the others of tin. When, therefore, he began to chop the axe doubled quite up, while the mallet and wedges stuck together. He knew not what to do; but at noon the Maiden came again with his dinner and comforted him. "Lay your head in my lap," said she, "and when you wake up the work will be done." Thereupon she turned her wishing-ring, and at the same moment the whole forest fell down with a crash, the timber split of itself, and laid itself together in heaps as if innumerable giants were at work. As soon as the Drummer awoke, the Maiden said to him, "See, here is all your wood properly cut and stacked, with the exception of one bough which if the old Woman, when she comes this evening, asks the reason of, give her a blow with it, and say, 'That is for thee, old Witch."

Accordingly, when the old Woman came, she said, "See how easy the work is; but for whom is this bough left out?"

"For you, old Witch," he replied, giving her a blow. But she appeared not to feel it, and, laughing fiendishly, said to him, "To-morrow you shall lay all the wood in one pile, and kindle and burn it."

At daybreak he arose again and began to work; but how could a single man pile up a whole forest? The work proceeded very slowly. The Maiden, however, did not forget him in his troubles, and brought him as usual his midday meal, after eating which he laid his head in her lap and slept. On his awaking he found the whole pile burning in one immense flame, whose tongues of fire reached up to heaven. "Attend to me," said the Maiden to him; "when the Witch comes she will demand something singular, but do what she desires without fear, and you will take no harm; but if you are afraid, the fire will catch and consume you. Lastly, when you have fulfilled her demands, take her with both hands and throw her into the midst of the flames."

Thereupon the Maiden left him, and presently the old Woman slipped in, crying, "Hu! hu! how I freeze! but there is fire to warm me and my old bones; that is well; but," she continued, turning to the Drummer, "there is a log which will not burn, fetch it out for me; come, if you do that, you shall be free and go where you will, only be brisk."

The Drummer plunged into the flames without a moment's consideration; but they did him no harm, not even singeing a single hair on his head. He bore the faggot off and laid it beside the old Witch; but as soon as it touched the earth it changed into the beautiful Maiden, who had delivered him from his troubles, and he perceived at once by her silken shining robes that she was the King's daughter.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, by the laws of this Commonwealth it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county to give notice of the general Election, by publication in one or more newspapers in the county, at least twenty days before the election, and to enumerate therein the officers to be elected, and to designate the places at which the election is to be held.

Therefore I, MORDECAI MILLARD, High Sheriff of Columbia county, do hereby make known and proclaim to the qualified electors of Columbia county, that a general Election will be held on TUESDAY, THE EIGHTEENTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1870, (being the first Tuesday in said month,) at the several districts within the county, to wit:

Beaver township, at the public house of Thos. J. Shuman.

Benton township, at the public house of Wesley Piatt in the town of Benton.

East Bloom, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.

West Bloom, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.

Borough Berwick at the Town House, in the borough of Berwick.

Borough Centralia, at the public house of H. A. Weidensaul.

Briarcreek township, at the public school house near Evansville.

Catawissa township, at the public house of Samuel Kostenbauder, in the town of Catawissa.

Centre township, at the school house near Lafayette Creasey's.

North Conyngham District at the school house near the colliery of John Andrews & Co.

South Conyngham District at the house of Thomas Kuker, lately fixed by a vote of the citizens of that township.

Fishingcreek township, at the public house of Emandus Unangst.

Franklin township at the Lawrance school house.

Greenwood township, at the house of Joseph R. Patton.

Hemlock township, at the public house of Chas. H. Dietterich in the town of Buck Horn.

Jackson township at the house of Ezekiel Cole.

Locust township, at the public house of David Yeager in Slabtown.

Mifflin township, at the public house of Aaron Hess, in the town of Mifflinville.

Madison township, at the public house of Samuel Rimby, in Jerseytown.

Mt. Pleasant township, at the public house of H. W. Mellick.

Montour township, at the house of Wm. Hollingshead.

Maine township, at the public house of Abraham K. Shuman.

Roaringcreek township, at the house formerly occupied by Geo. W. Dreisbach.

Orange township, at the public house of Clinton W. Yaple in Orangeville.

Pine township, at the Centre School House lately fixed by a vote of the citizens of said township.

Sugarloaf township, at the house of Alfred Case.

Scott township, at the public house of Wm. Pettit, Espy.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot the following State and County officers, viz:

One person for Congress, one person for Representative, one person for Associate Judge, one person for Sheriff, one person for Commissioner, two persons for Jury Commissioners, one person for Coroner and one person for Auditor.

It is further directed that the election polls of the several districts shall be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue open without interruption and adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening when the polls shall be closed.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 15th section of the act first aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificates of return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one judge from each district at the court house, in Bloomsburg, on the third day after the day of the election, being on Friday, the 13th day of October, 1870, at 10 o'clock a. m., then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges.

Also, that where a judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to be found on such meeting of judges, then the certificate or return shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of the district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

The Return Judges of the Congressional District, composed of the Counties of Bradford, Columbia, Sullivan, Montour and Lycoming, shall meet at the Court House in Tunkhannock, on Tuesday the 18th day of October next, to make out the returns for Members of Congress.

The return Judges of the Representative District, composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour shall meet at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on Thursday the 20th day of October, next, to make out the returns for member of Assembly.

The following Act of Assembly, regulating the mode of voting at all the Elections in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was passed March 16th, 1869, and reads thus:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same that the qualified voters of the several districts in the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote the tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts voted for, and labelled "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers voted for, and be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including the office of Prothonotary, Member and Members of Assembly, if voted for and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for and be labelled, "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough offices voted for, and be labelled, "Borough;"

SECTION 2. That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff in the several counties of this Commonwealth to insert in their election proclamations, hereafter issued, the first section of this act,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That every person excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislature, executive or Judiciary department of this State, or any city or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding exercising at the time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk at any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

The Inspectors and Judge of the elections shall meet at their respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said Inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall receive the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place—and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place—or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the elections, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at such election shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment to the said inspectors or either of them shall from time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election aforesaid unless a white citizen of the age of twenty-one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district in which he shall offer to vote immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and returned and who shall have in the election district paid taxes, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. Provided, that the provisions aforesaid, in regard to residence, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote although they shall not have paid a tax.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners, unless he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution and give satisfactory evidence thereof to the satisfaction of the judges, or if required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence every person claiming to be a citizen of the United States shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years, consecutively, a voter in the district in which he offers to vote, and on the vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the month and year; and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate excepting where sons are entitled to vote by virtue of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, upon so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court; but the fine shall not exceed one hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment be inflicted on conviction on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the indorsement required on aforesaid naturalization certificate.

SEC. 6. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced, for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 9. The respective assessors; inspectors and judges of the elections shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessed or to vote at any election, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any of said officers under this act; and any willful false swearing by any person relative to any material matter touching concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers shall be punished as perjury.

SEC. 10. The assessors shall each receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties thereby enjoined as is provided by law for the performance of their other duties to be paid by the county commissioners on the certificate of the county auditor; but no assessor or assistant assessor shall be held, under this act, until the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

In obedience to the requirement of John W. Geary, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I hereby publish the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and the Act of Assembly relating thereto, and the Act of Assembly relative thereto:

The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

"SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

AN ACT to enforce the right of citizens of the United States, to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes:

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all citizens of the United States, who are, or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any Constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory, or by, or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding."

"SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person, acting by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or law, persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States, the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court."

A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth:

"SECTION 10. That so much of every act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election in this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved seventeenth April, 1869, entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth."

Given under my hand, at my office, in Bloomsburg, this 9th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in the ninety-fifth year of the independence of the United States.

MORDECAI MILLARD,
Sheriff of Columbia county.

Bloomsburg, Pa. September 9, 1870.

RHEUMATISM

DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC VEGETABLE REMEDY.

WARRANTED BY AFFIDAVIT A PERMANENT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA

$5000 WILL BE PAID.

$5,000 WILL BE PAID TO ANY PERSON producing a Preparation showing half as many living genuine permanent cures as DR. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY. The scientific prescription of Prof. JOS. P. FITLER, M. D., one of Philadelphia's oldest regular Physicians, who has made Rheumatism a specialty 37 years, unerringly curing with this Remedy 95 in every 100 patients Treated; so warranted under oath, from Registered cases, a result unparalleled. It is a pleasant Medicine, free from injurious Drugs (sworn vouchers from Renowned Prominent Physicians indorsing Dr. Fitler accompany each bottle). To protect sufferers from risk, a legal guarantee stating that number of bottles warranted to Cure will be forwarded without charge to any person sending by letter a full, truthful description of case. In case of failure to cure, the amount paid will be refunded. Price $1,50 per bottle; 6 bottles, $7,50. Medical advice sent by letter gratis. Address DR. FITLER, Office No. 49 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or No. 704 BROADWAY, N. Y. Sold or obtained by druggists.

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HOW TO CURE CONSUMPTION.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DR. SCHENCK'S GREAT MEDICINES.—Will people never learn to know that a diseased liver and stomach necessarily diseases the lungs? The plainest Principles of common sense teach this, and yet there are hundreds who ridicule the idea, and continue in the course which almost inevitably brings them prematurely to the grave. Living as the majority of people do, at complete variance, with the laws of nature, it must be apparent to all that, sooner or later, nature will revenge herself. Those who will not, or cannot, indulge to excess in the use of very rich or indigestible food or intoxicating drinks, invariably pay a heavy penalty in the end. The stomach becomes disorganized, refuses to act; the liver fails to perform its functions, dyspepsia and its attendant evils follow, and still the suffering individual persists in clinging to the popular exploded ideas of the past. Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are recommended to all such. They bring sure and certain relief wherever they are used as directed, and all that is necessary to establish their reputation with every ailing man or woman in the land is a fair and impartial trial of them. Let those who are skeptical on this point, and who think all is humbug, throw aside their prejudice them against these now celebrated remedies for Consumption, discard their prejudices, and be governed by the principles of reason and common sense. If the system is disordered depend upon it, in nine cases out of ten the seat of the disorder will be found in the stomach and liver. To cleanse and invigorate the stomach and to stimulate the liver to healthy action, use

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.—The daily increasing demand for these pills is the best evidence of their value. Thousands upon thousands of boxes are sold daily. Why? Simply because they act promptly and efficiently. Invalids who may not find it convenient to call on Doctor SCHENCK in person are informed that full and complete directions for use accompany each package.

MANDRAKE PILLS, PULMONIC SYRUP AND SEAWEED TONIC.—These medicines will cure consumption unless the lungs are so far gone that the patient is entirely beyond the reach of medical relief.

It may be asked by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these great remedies, "How do DR. SCHENCK'S medicines effect their wonderful cures of consumption?"

The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach liver and bowels into an active healthy condition. It is food that cures this formidable disease. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, promoting secretion, and removing the bile and slime which have resulted from the inactive or torpid condition of these organs, and of the system generally. This sluggish state of the body, and the consequent accumulation of the unhealthy substances named prevent the proper digestion of food, and, as a natural consequence, creates disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, aid the digestive organs, make good rich blood, and as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. Let the faculty say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved it beyond the power of a doubt, and thousands are to-day alive and well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try Dr. SCHENCK'S remedies, and were restored to health by their use.

One of the first steps the physician should take with a consumptive patient is to invigorate the system. Now how is this to be done? Certainly not by giving medicines that exhaust and enervate—medicines that impair instead of improve the functions of the digestive organs. Doctor SCHENCK'S medicines cleanse the stomach and bowels of all substances which are calculated to irritate or weaken them. They create an appetite—promote healthful digestion—make good blood, and, as a consequence, they invigorate and strengthen the entire system, and more especially those parts which are diseased. If this cannot be done, then the case must be regarded as a hopeless one.

If the physician finds it impossible to make a PATIENT FEEL HUNGRY, if the diseased person cannot partake of good nourishing food and properly digest it, if he cannot do that in one way or another, then pronounced his case incurable. Almost the first request made to the physician by a consumptive patient is that he will prescribe something to relieve or allay the cough, night sweats and chills, which are the sure attendants on consumption. But this should not be done, as the cough is only an effort of nature to throw off the cause, the night sweats and chills are caused by the diseased lungs. The remedies ordinarily prescribed do more harm than good. They impair the functions of the stomach, impede healthy digestion, and aggravate rather than cure the disease.

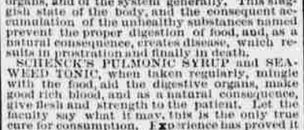
There is, after all, nothing like facts with which to back up assertions. Now it is upon facts that Dr. SCHENCK relies. Nearly all who have taken his medicine in accordance with his directions have not only been cured of consumption, but from the fact that these medicines act with wonderful power upon the digestive organs patients thus cured speedily gain flesh. Cleansing the system of all impurities, they lay the foundation for a sound constitution, and strengthen and invigorate the entire organism. Restoring these organs to health, they create an appetite. The food is properly assimilated; the quantity of blood is not only increased, but is made rich and strong and in the face of such a condition of the system all disease must be banished.

Full directions accompany each of the medicines, so that it is not absolutely necessary that patients should see Dr. SCHENCK personally, unless they desire to have their lungs examined. For this purpose he may be found at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth St., corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M.

Advice is given without charge, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge is $5.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic $1,50 per bottle, or $7,50 in half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists. apr29-1y.

SOMETHING NEW!



The undersigned would hereby give notice that he has just completed A FIRST CLASS HEARSE, and that he has the facilities for carrying on the business of UNDERTAKING in all its branches

IN CITY STYLE.

He has engaged experienced persons who will take charge of the bodies of the deceased as soon as they "shuffle off this mortal coil," and attend to washing them, shaving, dressing, &c. Shrouds furnished also to order. At much expense he has also procured an

IRON ICE BOX,

in which bodies can be preserved in a cleanly and dry condition. Carriages furnished for funeral occasions. In short, he is prepared to take charge of a corpse immediately after death, and save friends and relatives all further trouble in regard to it.

He also carries on the business of

CABINET MAKING

Upholstering in all its branches, repairing furniture, rescating cane bottomed chairs, &c., &c. Place of business on Iron Street, below Main.

ROBERT ROAN,
Bloomsburg, July 22, 1870-1f.

Dry Goods & Notions.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

SUMMER GOODS.
DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.

at his store on

Main Street, two doors above the American House Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, ROCC, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS.

of all sorts, sizes and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,

STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS

SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS

HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,

SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He nas constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of a very description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

C. C. MARR

have just received from the eastern markets a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

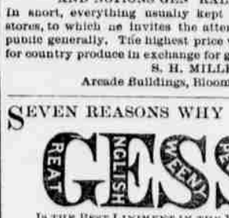
Cassimers,
Jeans,
Best bleached & Brown Muslins,
Calicoes,
Tickings,
Table Linens,
Cotton & All wool flannels,
&c., &c.,
A good stock of Ladies dress goods,
Latest styles & patterns.
Spices of all kinds,
Good stock groceries,
Queensware,
Stone ware,
Wood & willow ware,
Flour & Chop,

Also Kitchen Crystal Soap for cleaning Tin, Brass, &c. All goods sold cheap for cash or produce.

He would call the attention of buyers to his well and carefully selected assortment which comprises everything usually kept in the country, feeling confident that he can sell them goods at such prices as will ensure satisfaction.

Nov. 5,'69-tf C. C. MARR.

BUY THE BEST.



THE RED LION BRAND,

BLACK ALPACA

is superior to all others in color, quality and price; to be found only at

M. P. LUTZ'S

Dealer in Dry Goods and Notions, in Brower's new building next to the Court House, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa. [may15'70-tf.

MILLER'S STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF SUMMER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the owest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured else where in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Holloware
Cedarware
Hardware
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs

AND NOTIONS GEN RALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER & SON.
Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

SEVEN REASONS WHY

GREAT ENGLISH GENT PACIFIC GUESS

IS THE BEST LINIMENT IN THE WORLD FOR HORSES.

FIRST.—It is composed of the most POWERFUL and PENETRATING liquids known in Chemistry.

SECOND.—Combined with the above is a MEDICINAL OIL, made expressly for this Liniment, and which penetrates all the animal tissues.

THIRD.—The use of the *powerful* and *penetrating* ingredients is to drive of force in this beautiful MEDICINAL OIL, which lubricates the joints and muscles, and immediately throttles the disease, and compels it to loosen its deathly, sickening and poisonous fangs.

FOURTH.—This MEDICINAL OIL is used for the same reason that a good mechanic always uses oil—to make his machinery work with ease and precision. So in the same way the muscles and joints of our animals should be lubricated if we wish to have them travel with rapidity and ease.

FIFTH.—It is very soothing in its action, will not blister, and will not cause the animal like most of the "red hot" liniments of the day.

SIXTH.—Not one drop of tincture of cayenne or red pepper can be found in its composition; for we hold that no liniment can be effective which burns and blisters the animal until the muscles are hard and dried almost to a crisp.

SEVENTH.—Every bottle is WARRANTED to give good satisfaction, or your money will be refunded. This shows conclusively that the proprietors have full confidence in this preparation, and proves for the seventh time that G. E. & S. is the best Liniment in the world for horses.

☞Don't allow your Merchant to palm off Tincture of Red Pepper and Hartshorn, or other trash on you, but ask for G. E. & S. for Horses, and take no other. Sold by all druggists.

D. G. CAREY & CO., Sole Proprietors,
sept27'0-1y] 172 Washington Street, New York.

CONFECTIONERY.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he has opened a

FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE,

in the building lately occupied by Fox & Webb where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

PLAIN & FANCY CANDIES,
FRENCH CANDIES,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS,
NUTS, RAISINS, &C., &C., &C.

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

In short, a full assortment of all goods in his line of business. A great variety of

DOLLS, TOYS, &c.,

suitable for the Holidays. Particular attention given to

BREAD AND CAKES,

of all kinds, fresh every day.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES,
CHISTMAS TOYS.

A call is solicited, and satisfaction will b guaranteed.

Nov. 22, 1867. ECKHART JACOBS.

Dry Goods & Groceries.

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of
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DRY GOODS,
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DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS
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HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
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HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,
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READY-MADE CLOTHING,
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LOOKING-GLASSES,
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PAINTS AND OILS,
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PAINTS AND OILS,

GROCERIES,
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QUEENSWARE
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GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

&c., &c. &c.,

AT

McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,

Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,

In large quantities and at reduced rates, alway on hand.

Miscellaneous.

THE